



MR THOMAS DYCHE

A
G U I D E
T O T H E
E N G L I S H T O N G U E :
I N T W O P A R T S .

The *First*, proper for *Beginners*, shewing a *Natural* and *Easy* Method, to pronounce and expresse both *Common* Words and *Proper* Names; in which particular Care is had to shew the *Accent*, for preventing *Vitious Pronunciation*.

The *Second* for such as are advanced to some *Ripeness* of *Judgment*, containing Observations on the *Sounds* of *Letters* and *Diphthongs*; Rules for the true Division of *Syllables*, and the Use of *Capitals*, *Stops* and *Marks*: With large Tables of *Abbreviations* and *Distinctions* of Words; and several *Alphabets* of *Copies* for young Writers.

To which is now added,

An APPENDIX, containing many additional Lessons in Prose and Verse; *first* in Words of one Syllable only; and then mixed with Words of two, three, four, five, six and seven Syllables.

By T. DYCHE, Schoolmaster at *Stratford-bow*.

L O N D O N :

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B  L

TO THE

*Worthy MEMBERS and PROMOTERS of the
SOCIETY, united for the CLOATHING and
TUITION of an HUNDRED POOR BOYS in
the Parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate.*

Gentlemen,

YOU were pleased kindly to receive the former edition of this Guide to our mother-tongue, which encourages me to hope, that it may be still more acceptable to you with additions and improvements, and that not only the children of your own charity-school, but many others also, may reap the benefit designed for them, both in the compiling and publishing of it.

I cannot, but, with the greatest joy and sincerity, congratulate the wonderful success you have lately had in the unanimous promotion of your truly noble design. The generous legacy of 200 l. left you by Mr. Thomas Moore, wherewith you were enabled to purchase a piece of ground; the plentiful contributions you have procured for erecting the charity-school, and dwelling-house for the Master and Mistress; with that extraordinary addition of 1500 l. from the Honourable the Lady Eleanor Hollis, for the endowment of your girls' school, are manifest declarations, that you have the finger of God co-operating with you in that good and charitable undertaking.

Go on still, Gentlemen, with your wonted alacrity, and may your unwearied zeal and industry be (as they justly deserve) a standing pattern, not only to be admired, but imitated by all Christendom.

I have no more to add, but that I beg the favour to be esteem'd,

G E N T L E M E N,

Your Humble Servant, and Well-wisher.

*From Dean-Street, in Fetter-
Lane, Oct. 27th. 1709.*

THO. DYCHE.

T H E P R E F A C E.

ERRORS in the first principles are of the most dangerous consequence. And as this maxim is most evidently true in religion, science, and even in every mechanic profession; so also we find, it has its proper weight in the study of languages, and particularly in our own, which is too frequently depraved from the very first foundation, by vicious pronunciation, ill spelling, and worse writing. Children are wrong taught at their first setting out, and neglected in their progress, so that their errors grow up with them; and that which would have been their greatest accomplishment, viz. the proper speaking and writing of their mother-tongue, is either wholly despis'd, or at least despair'd of, as a thing altogether unattainable.

In order to remedy, or rather to prevent, these pitiable inconveniencies, the following work has appear'd several times abroad in the world; and if we may judge by the kind acceptance it has found, there is great hope, that the reformation is not only begun in the English tongue, but has, by this time, made some considerable progress; since, not only in the charity-schools, but in many other private schools, this has been made use of to teach children from their very letters. And I do know that by a right use only of this book, a child may be brought to read any chapter in the Bible, or any other piece of modern English.

The monosyllables make up a very considerable part of our language: and though I am sensible I have not set down all, yet I am sure, I have far the greatest part. And if these be taught without book, as well as with it, the teachers will find a great advantage in it; because as words of the same sound are set jingling together, the learner will take and apply the sounds with the greater ease and advantage.

When the tyro is perfect in these, and comes to words of more syllables, he will find it to be of great

The P R E F A C E.

advantage that the words are ranked in tables alphabetically, according to the bearing of their accent, for which there is always direction given in the beginning of the chapter: and this is one great mean to prevent mispronunciation: And here also when the learner can read the word, I would have him exercised in committing to memory a certain quantity every day, according as his capacity will bear. And by this means, in going it twice over, a person who has not the advantage of skill in the learned languages, shall be able to spell readily all, or the most common and difficult words that are made use of in the English tongue.

As to the dividing of syllables, the learned Philologers themselves are not agreed in their opinions: For some would have us stick close to the Latin rule, laid down in our common grammars, as thinking it most commendable, that our language be reduced to the standard of the learned languages: While others are of opinion with Commenius, "That consonants should be "join'd with that vowel that gives the softest sound to "the ear." And, I must confess, that, in teaching children to read, I think the ear is the best guide. But I have found out a method, which probably will oblige both parties; For the words are divided according to the rules of the Latin grammarians: And where a consonant would sound better to the ear, with the following vowel, than that before it, I have placed this mark (") which was invented purely for this purpose; and I call it a double accent, because the bearing of the accent or stress of the voice, upon that syllable, draws the consonant to the preceding vowel, in the sounding of the words, which, by the rule of spelling, ought to be separated from it. Thus we spell ve-stry, vi-sit, ba-nish; but we pronounce ves-try, vis-it, ban-ish; and they that do not like the Latin rule of spelling, may with ease teach by the tables according to the ear, because the words are every where mark'd, where the rule and the ear disagree.

The second part is only of use to such as are tolerably perfect in the first, and have something of capacity.

I mean, the rules are such as cannot be easily instill'd into mere children, but may exercise even some grown persons, and without any reflection upon their parts or ingenuity. It has been acknowledged to me, that severals at men's estate, have not thought it any shame to improve themselves by these rules, both as to their pronunciation, and writing. And how can this latter, especially, be performed with any credit, if regard be not had to the several uses of the letters, points, marks, abbreviations, and distinctions of words? Of all which you will find here perhaps the largest tables that are any where extant.

You have, after all these, a collection of several alphabets of words fit for copies; and a touch of the modish hands themselves, wherein is shown the order and dependance of letters one upon another, in such a manner as they ought to be learned: All which cannot but be of use, as well as diversion, to the learner.

In the whole performance I have had the advice and approbation of several of my learned brethren; not being willing to depend entirely upon my own judgment in a matter of such consequence to the public. However, I must say this in my own behalf, (and I hope it will not pass for any breach of modesty) that the greatest part of my life has been spent in studying the best methods I could, to promote the public benefit in my own faculty; and the success has often been answerable to the pleasure I have taken in the work. And when ever that time shall come, which will incapacitate me for the public service of my native country, I verily believe life itself will be but an uneasy burden.

T O

My INGENIOUS FRIEND the AUTHOR,

U P O N H I S

Judicious and Useful PERFORMANCE.

WHAT! shall a son of learning condescend!
To childish years his helping hand to lend?
Stoop to a task that scholars think below
Their sphere: Yet such a task as we must owe
To scholarship, with nicest judgment join'd,
If we would have it perfect in its kind.
Shall he thus serve his country, and the muse
The tribute of her just applause refuse?
Too well she knows the service he has done,
That half's perform'd in what is well begun;
That from a low foundation must arise
The fabric that's design'd to reach the skies.
Yet no old-fashion'd model here you'll view,
But a contrivance, noble, neat, and new:
And tho' compil'd with ornament and grace,
Yet usefulness has here the chiefest place.
These rules are well design'd to take away
The scandal that upon our nation lay;
Where elegance a stranger was, and few
The beauties of their mother-language knew.
These rules must rectify both tongue and pen,
If youth would speak and write like learned men;
For foreign tongues can ne'er be rightly known,
Unless we're well acquainted with our own.

N. TATE, *Poet Laureat.*

To the Reverend and Ingenious, Mr. THOMAS DYCHE,
on his New Edition of *The Guide to the English*
Tongue.

WHILE numbers strove in the Olympic game,
To win the prize, and reach immortal fame,
Th' impartial judges singl'd out the man,
Who most expertly fought, or fleetest ran,
The glorious garland the glad victor crown'd,
And clam'rous echoes did his praise resound.

So num'rous writers of the learned band,
Whose well design'd attempts renown command,
With equal merit long expecting staid,
To gain the verdict of the lovely maid:
But all appearing to Minerva's view,
She own'd the laurel did belong to you:
All the judicious, with united voice,
Confirm her sentence, and approve her choice.
How great an honour do we justly owe
To those, from whom each art at first did flow!
Some were extoll'd like dieties on earth,
For giving an inferior art its birth:
Succeeding ages still revere their name,
And endless time their glory will proclaim.
This just essay, you have perform'd so well,
Records will shew 'twas Dyche first learn'd to spell.
Orthography, tho' fair, still prov'd so coy,
That few durst court her, fewer could enjoy;
In such confused labyrinths she rov'd,
The best endeavours unsuccessful prov'd:
But you the long-wish'd guiding clue have found,
(A task too hard, for learning less profound)
That, by your skilful and most apt address,
She's now grown gentle, easy of access;
By method, tho' concise, so plain and true,
That even dullards must improve by you.
So great's your merit, your performance such,
Envy's struck dumb, while love can't say too much.

Your Friend and Admirer,

JOHN WILLIAMS.

A GUIDE to the ENGLISH TONGUE.

P A R T I.

The Alphabet of LETTERS.

<i>Old English.</i>		<i>Roman.</i>		<i>Italian.</i>		<i>The Names of the Letters.</i>
a	A	a	A	a	A	ay
b	B	b	B	b	B	bee
c	C	c	C	c	C	fee
d	D	d	D	d	D	dee
e	E	e	E	e	E	e
f	F	f	F	f	F	eff
g	G	g	G	g	G	jee
h	H	h	H	h	H	aytch
i	I	i	I	i	I	i
j	J	j	J	j	J	jay
k	K	k	K	k	K	cay
l	L	l	L	l	L	ell
m	M	m	M	m	M	em
n	N	n	N	n	N	en
o	O	o	O	o	O	o
p	P	p	P	p	P	pee
q	Q	q	Q	q	Q	cu
r	R	r	R	r	R	ar
s	S	s	S	s	S	efs
t	T	t	T	t	T	tee
u	U	u	U	u	U	you
v	V	v	V	v	V	vee
w	W	w	W	w	W	double yu
x	X	x	X	x	X	eks
y	Y	y	Y	y	Y	wi
z	Z	z	Z	z	Z	zed

The VOWELS.

a e i o u, and y, when it follows a Consonant.

The CONSONANTS.

b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z.

Double LETTERS.

æ fi fi fh fl ll ff ft th fi ffi æ œ.

C H A P. I.

Of SYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu
ca	ce	ci	co	cu
da	de	di	do	du
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu
ga	ge	gi	go	gu
ha	he	hi	ho	
ja	je	ji	jo	ju
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku
la	le	li	lo	lu
ma	me	mi	mo	mu
na	ne	ni	no	nu
pa	pe	pi	po	pu
qua	que	qui	quo	
ra	re	ri	ro	ru
sa	se	si	so	su
ta	te	ti	to	tu
va	ve	vi	vo	vu
wa	we	wi	wo	wu
ya	ye	yi	yo	yu
za	ze	zi	zo	zu

TABLE II.

ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
ad	ed	id	od	ud
af	ef	if	of	uf
ag	eg	ig	og	ug
ah	eh		oh	
ak	ek	ik	ok	uk
al	el	il	ol	ul
am	em	im	om	um
an	en	in	on	un
ap	ep	ip	op	up
ar	er	ir	or	ur
as	es	is	os	us
at	et	it	ot	ut
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
az	ez	iz	oz	uz
amp	emp	imp	omp	ump
ant	ent	int	ont	unt
ast	est	ist	ost	ust
ath	eth	ith	oth	uth

TABLE III.

bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	fla	fle	fli	flo	flu
bra	bre	bri	bro	bru	fma	fme	fmi	fmo	fmü
cha	che	chi	cho	chu	fna	fne	fni	fno	fnu
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	fpa	fpe	fpi	fpo	fpu
cra	cre	cri	cro	cru	fqua	fque	fqui	fquo	
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	fäa	fte	fäi	fäo	fäü
dwa	dwe	dwi			fwa	fwe	fwi	fwo	fwu
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	tha	the	thi	tho	thu
fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	tra	tre	tri	tro	tru
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	twa	twe	twi	two	
gna	gne	gni	gno	gnu	wha	whe	whi	who	
gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	wra	wre	wri	wro	wru
kna	kne	kni	kno	knu	phra	phre	phri	phro	phru
pha	phe	phi	pho	phu	fära	färe	färi	färo	färu
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	fära	färe	färi	färo	färu
pra	pre	pri	pro	pru	fpla	fple	fpli	fplo	fplu
rha	rhe	rhi	rho	rhu	fpra	fpre	fpri	fpro	fpru
fca	fce	fci	fco	fcu	fära	färe	färi	färo	färu
fha	fhe	fhi	fho	fhu	fära	färe	färi	färo	färu
fka	fke	fki	fko	fku	fära	färe	färi	färo	färu

CHAP. II.

Significant Words of One Syllable.

TABLE I.

Of Words ending in a single Consonant.

BAB cab dab mab nab tab blab crab drab
 fcab flab ftab fwab. Deb web Zeb. Bib fib
 gib nib rib crib drib glib squib. Bob cob fob gob
 hob job lob mob knob rob sob squob throb. Bub
 cub dub hub nub rub tub blub chub club drub
 frub grub snub ftub scrub shrub. Bad dad gad

had lad mad pad fad wad brad clad glad plad
 shad. Bed fed led Ned red Ted wed bled bred
 fled shed sped shred thred. Bid did hid kid lid
 rid chid quid. Cod Dod God hod jod nod pod
 quod rod sod tod clod plod shod trod. Bud cud
 dud mud spud stud. Bag cag fag gag hag jag
 lag nag rag tag wag brag crag drag flag knag
 shag snag stag swag wrag scrag. Beg keg leg
 Meg peg dreg. Big dig fig gig jig lig pig rig
 wig grig prig swig trig twig whig sprig strig.
 Bog cog dog fog Gog hog jog log nog clog flog
 frog prog. Bug dug hug jug lug mug pug rug
 tug plug shug stug smug snug drug shrug. Dam
 ham pam ram sam dram flam sham swam tram.
 Gem hem Clem stem them. Dim him rim
 Tim brim Crim grim prim skim slim swim trim
 whim. Tom from whom. Bum gum hum
 Lum mum num rum sum chum crum drum clum
 grum plum scum stum swum strum thrum. Ban
 can Dan fan man Nan pan ran tan van wan bran
 clan plan scan span swan than. Ben den fen hen
 men pen ten wen sken then when wren. Bin
 din fin gin hin jin kin lin pin sin tin win chin
 grin shin skin spin thin scrin. Con don son
 won yon. Bun dun fun gun Mun nun pun run
 sun tun spun stun. Cap gap hap lap map nap pap
 rap sap tap chap clap flap slap snap swap trap wrap
 scrap strap. Hep nep tep. Dip gip hip jip lip
 nip pip rip sip tip chip clip drip slip ship skip
 flip snip trip whip scrip strip. Fop hop lop mop
 pop sop top chop crop drop stop knop prop shop
 flop stop strop. Cup sup tup grup. Bar car far
 jar mar par tar war char Czar scar spar star.
 Her ker. Fir Sir stir. Bur cur fur Hur pur blur
 flur flur spur. Has was. Hus pus plus thus.

Bat cat fat gat hat mat. Nat pat rat fat tat vat.
 Wrat brat chat knat plat prat that what sprat
 squat. Bet fet get jet let met net pet set wet yet
 fret tret whet. Bit cit fit hit kit nit pit quit fit
 tit wit chit flit grit knit skit slit spit twit whit writ
 split spirit. Dot got hot jot lot not pot rot fot wot
 blot clot knot plot quot Scot shot snot spot trot.
 But cut gut hut nut put glut scut shut slut smut
 strut. By my py bly Bry buy cry dry fly fry ply
 pry shy sky fly spy sty thy try vy why wry.

T A B L E II.

Of words ending with two or more Consonants.

E Bb. Back hack jack lack pack quack rack
 tack black clack crack knack slack smack
 nack stack track wrack thwack. Beck deck keck
 neck peck check speck. Dick kick lick nick pick
 quick rick tick sick wick brick chick crick prick
 spick thick trick thwick. Cock dock hock lock
 mock pock rock sock block clock crock flock
 frock knock shock smock stock. Buck duck luck
 muck ruck suck tuck chuck cluck pluck stuck
 tuck struck. Act fact pact tract. Sect. Pict strict.
 Odd. Gaff quaff raff chaff draff staff. Tiff cliff
 riff skiff twiff whiff. Off cleft scoff. Buff cuff huff
 luff muff puff ruff bluff gruff snuff stuff. Aft
 haft waft craft shaft. Est cleft theft. Gift list
 fist drift shift shrift thrift. Ost soft croft. Cust
 stuff. Egg Degg Clegg. High nigh sigh. Fight
 light might night sight right wight tight bright
 flight fright knight plight slight wright spright.
 Alb. Elb. Bald scald. Geld held. Gild mild wild
 child. Old bold cold fold gold hold mold fold
 scold. Calf half. Elf pelf shelf. Wolf. Balk
 calk talk walk chalk stalk. Elk belk yelk welk

Bilk milk filk wilk. Folk. Bulk fulk gulk
 hulk shulk. All ball call gall hall mall pall tall
 wall shall small stall scall thrall. Bell cell dell
 ell fell gell hell Nell quell sell tell well yell
 kell dwell knell shell smell Snell spell swell. Ill
 bill dill fill gill hill jill kill mill nill pill fill till
 will chill drill skill spill squill still swill thrill
 shrill. Doll loll moll noll droll. Boll poll roll
 toll stoll scroll. Bull dull cull full gull hull lull
 mull null pull scull tull. Balm calm palm
 qualm psalm. Alms. Elm helm whelm. Film
 Holm. Culm Ulm. Aln Cain. Alp scalp. Help
 yelp whelp. Filp. Fulp gulp gulph. Alt halt
 malt salt shalt. Belt felt gelt melt pelt welt smelt
 spelt. Gilt guilt hilt jilt milt wilt quilt spilt stilt.
 Bolt colt dolt holt jolt polt. Jamb lamb. Kemb
 wemb. Limb. Bomb comb tomb womb. Dumb
 rumb plumb thumb. Damn. Limn hymn.
 Camp damp lamp ramp vamp champ clamp
 cramp stamp swamp. Hemp Kemp. Gimp
 himp limp pimp shrimp. Pomp. Bump dump
 jump mump pump rump crump frump plump
 stump thump trump. Nymph. And band hand
 land rand sand wand Bland brand gland grand
 stand strand. End bend fend lend mend rend
 send tend vend blend spend. Bind find hind
 kind mind rind wind blind grind twin'd. Bond
 fond pond strond. Fund shunn'd stunn'd.
 Bang fang gang hang rang fang tang flang
 slang twang. Bing ding ling ring sing wing
 bring cling fling sling sting swing thing wring
 spring string. Long song prong thong wrong
 strong throng tongue. Bung dung hung rung
 fung clung flung slung stung swung wrung
 strung. Bank hank lank rank sank tank blank

crank drank flank frank plank prank shank
 shrank slank spank stank thank twank. Penk
 Ink link pink sink tink wink blink brink chink
 clink drink shrink skink slink stink think twink.
 Monk. Funk punk sunk slunk drunk trunk slunk
 shrunk. Hunks monks punks trunks. Ann.
 Ant cant pant rant want Zant chant grant plant
 quant scant slant. Bent dent. Kent lent pent
 rent tent vent went scent shent spent trent.
 Dint hint lint mint flint squint. Sprint flint.
 Pint. Font pont wont front. Hunt runt blunt
 brunt grunt. Apt capt gapt lapt rapt chapt.
 Clapt flapt snapt strapt swapt trapt wrapt. Kept
 wept slept slept swept. Dipt hipt ript sipt tipt
 chipt clipt dipt shipt skipt slipt tript whipt stript.
 Lopt poppt sopt topt chopt cropt dropt propt
 shopt slopt stopt. Bard garb. Herb verb. Kirk.
 Orb. Curb. Bard card gard hard lard ward
 yard chard mar'd. Herd sherd. Bird gird
 third. Cord ford lord sword word. Curd furr'd
 blurr'd spurr'd. Dwarf scarf wharf. Turf scurf.
 Ark bark cark dark lark mark park clark shark
 spark stark. Jerk yerk clerk querk. Irk firck
 shirk smirk. Cork fork pork work York stork.
 Lurk Turk snurk. Carl marl snarl. Birl girl
 twirl whirl. Curl furl hurl purl churl snurl.
 Arm barm farm harm warm charm swarm.
 Term sperm. Firm form storm. Worm. Barn
 yarn. Bern dern fern kern yern stern. Born corn
 horn morn torn worn scorn shorn sworn thorn.
 Urn burn turn churn spurn. Carp harp warp
 scarp sharp. Querk. Chirp. Thorp. Bars cars
 Märs pärs stars. Art cart dart fart hart mart
 part tart wart chart quart smart start thwart.
 Pert vert. Dirt girt flirt shirt skirt spirt squirt.

Fört pört sport. Dört mört sört tört short. Wort
 snort. Curt hurt blurt Sturt. Ash cash dash hash
 lash mash pash rash fash tash wash clash crash
 flash slash gnash plash quash shash smash swash
 trash splash squash. Nesh flesh fresh thresh. Dish
 fish kish pish with Shish swish. Bush hush gush
 push rush tush blush brush crush flush plush
 snush thrush. Ask bask cask lask mask task flask.
 Desk. Fisk risk brisk frisk whisk. Busk dusk
 husk musk rusk tusk. Asp gasp hasp rasp wasp
 clasp grasp. Lisp wisp crisp. Cusp. Afs bals
 lasf mafs pafs brasf clasf glasf. Besf cesf guesf
 less mess ness blefs chesf dresf tressf stresf. Biss
 hisf kifs miss pifs blifs swifs. Bosf josf losf mosf
 Rosf fosf tosf crossf drossf glossf grossf. Busf fusf
 Husf trusf. Cast fast hast last mast past vast wast
 blast. Best guest jest lest nest pest rest test vest
 west yest zest blest chest crest drest quest wrest.
 Fist list mist pist wist grist twist whist wrist.
 Cöft löft töft cröft frost. Göft höft möft pöft
 Dust gust just lust must rust crust trust thrust.
 Bath gath hath lath math path swath wrath.
 Beth Heth Seth. Pith fith with Frith smith. Göth
 löth möth bröth clöth fröth tröth wroth. Böth
 döth quoth sloth. Balch. Belch Welch squelch
 filch milch pilch. Hulch. Hanch lanch blanch
 branch granch stanch. Bench quench tench
 wench drench French stench trench wrench.
 Pinch winch clinch flinch. Bunch dunch hunch
 lunch punch. Tenth. Ninth. Arch march parch
 starch. Perch. Birch. Porch torch scorch.
 Lurch church. Corps. Harch march. Birth.
 Forth worth. First thirst. Burst curst durst
 Hurst. Batch catch hatch latch match patch
 watch scratch smatch snatch thatch scratch.

Fetch ketch letch vetch sketch wretch stretch.
Itch bitch ditch fitch hitch nitch pitch rich witch
flitch flitch switch twitch which. Botch hotch
potch notch Scotch. Dutch hutch crutch much
fuch.

TABLE III.

Words with e Final, lengthening the Sound of the Syllable.

B ABE Glebe. Jibe bride tribe. Lobe robe
globe. Cube tube Ace dace face lace mace
pace race brace chace grace place space trace.
Ice dice lice mice nice rice fice tice vice price
slice spice trice twice thrice. Duce bruce fluce
truce spruce. Bade cade fade jade lade made
wade blade shade flade spade trade. Bede
Mede glade. Bide guide hide ride fide tide
wide chide glide pride slide stride. Ode bode
code mode node rode strode. Jude rude crude
prude. Safe chafe. Fife life rife wife knife strife.
Age cage gage page rage sage wage stage.
Huge. Ake bake cake lake make rake fake
take wake blake brake drake flake quake shake
flake snake spake stake. Eke reke cheke. Dike
like pike tike spike strike. Coke joke poke yoke
broke choke cloke croke smoke spoke stoke.
Duke Luke puke fluke. Ale bale cale dale gale
hale male pale fale tale vale wale scale shale
stale Swale whale. Ile file guile mile pile tile vile
wile smile spile stile while. Bole cole dole hole
mole pole sole stole whole strole. Bule mule
pule rule yule. Came dame fame game lame

name fame tame blame brame crame frame
 shame. Rheme scheme theme. Lime rime time
 chime crime grime prime flime thyme. come
 some. Dōme fōme hōme pōme lōme Rōme
 tome blome frome. Fume plume spume.
 Bane cane Danē Jane lane mane pane vane
 wane crane grane plane swane. Dine fine
 kine line mine nine pine fine tine vine wine
 brine chine shine swine thine trine twine whine
 shrine. One gōne dōne. Bōne cōne hone none
 tone drone thone stone throne. June tune
 prune. Toe Shoe. Ape cape gape nape rape
 trape crape grape scape shape Snape scrape.
 Pipe ripe wipe gripe snipe tripe stripe. Cope
 hope mope nope pope rope sōpe tope grope
 sōpe stope trope. Are bare care dare fare hare
 mare pare rare tare ware blare chare clare
 glare scare share Slare snare spare square stare
 sware. Bere here mere pere rere vere were
 frere there where. Ire dire fire hire mire quire
 fire tire wire shire pire squire. Bore core fore
 gore lore more pore sore tore wore yore score
 shore snore store swore whore. Ure cure dure
 lure pure sure. Base case grafe. Wase chafe
 phrase. Cise rise wise guise. Dose hose lose
 nose pose rose chose close glose prose those
 whose. Use muse cruse. Ate bate date fate gate
 hate. Kate late mate pate rate fate. Tate plate
 pratē scate flate state. Bite kite mite quite rite
 site blite smite snite spite trite white write
 thwite. Cote dote mote note quote rote vote
 blote smote wrote. Lothe clothe. Lute mute
 flute shute. Cue due hue rue sue blue clue
 flue glue. Prue spue true. Cave gave have
 lave rave save wave brave crave grave knave

shave slave stave thrave. Dive five hive drive
strive thrive. Cives fives lives knives wives.
Give live sive. Cove hove Jove rove wove
clove drove grove strove throve. Dove Love
glove shove move prove. Gaze maze blaze
craze glaze graze. Badge fadge madge. Edge
hedge ledge fedge wedge dredge fledge pledge
sledge. Fidge ridge bridge. Dodge hodge
lodge stodge. Budge judge drudge grudge
snudge trudge. Mange range change grange
strange. Dinge hinge finge tinge cringe fringe
swinge twinge springe. Plunge spunge. Farce
scarce parce. Barge large charge. Serge verge.
Forge gorge. Purge surge spurge. hauge
plauge. Rogue vogue.

TABLE IV.

Of Monosyllables consisting of Diphthongs.

(ai) **L** AID maid paid staid straid. Straight.
Ail bail fail hail jail mail nail pail
quail rail sail tail vail wail flail frail snail trail.
Aim maim claim. Cain fain gain lain main
pain rain vain wain blain brain chain drain grain
plain skain slain Spain stain swain train twain
sprain strain. Faint paint quaint saint taint plaint.
Air fair hair pair chair stair. Bait wait plait
strait. Faith faith.

(ei) Neigh weigh. Feign reign. Seine veine
Feint. Seize. Heir their. Eight height weight
fleight streight.

(oi) Voice choice. Void. Coif. oil boil
coil foil moil poil quoil soil toil broil spoil.
coin foin join loin groin. joint point. hoise
noise Poise. Foist joist moist. Coit. Doit foit

(au) Daub. Baud laud maud fraud. Lavth
 Waugh. Baught caught taught draught fraught.
 Aunt daunt haunt jaunt taunt vaunt flaunt flaunt.
 Cause pause clause gauge.

(eu) Feud. Rheum.

(ou) Thou couch gouch pouch touch vouch
 crouch flouch. Loud cloud croud Shroud.
 Gouge. Cough Gough hough fough tough
 trough. Bough plough slough. Dought through.
 Ought bought fought nought fought brought
 drought thought wrought. Foul Joul foul.
 Noun Ounce bounce flounce trounce. Bound
 found bound mound pound round sound wound
 ground. Count mount Blount. Our pour four
 flour scour. Four tour your. Gourd. Bourn
 mourn. Douse house louse mouse fouse chouse
 spouse rouze. Out bout gout pout rout clout
 dout flout grout scout shout snout stout trout
 spout. Louth mouth south. Youth.

(ee) Bee fee see lee flee free glee knee thee
 tree three. Fleece Greece geese. Beech leech
 Breech creech peech screech. Deed feed heed
 need reed seed weed bleed breed creed freed
 speed steed Tweed. Beef reef. Leek meek
 peek seek week cheek creek gleek. Greek sleek.
 Feel heel keel peel reel kneel steel wheel. Deem
 seem teem. Been keen seen queen skreen spleen.
 Deep keep peep weep creep sheep sleep steep
 sweep. Beer deer jeer leer peer seer veer cheer
 freer queer steer. Bees fees lees sees knees
 trees leese cheese breeze freeze sneeze squeeze
 wheeze. Beet feet leet meet Peet fleet gleet
 greet sheet fleet sweet street. Teeth. Beeve
 reeve sleeve.

(oo) Good hood wood blood flood stood. Food

mood rood brood. Hoof loof woof proof. Book
cook hook look nook rook took brook crook
shook snook. Cool fool pool rool school stool.
Whool. Boom coom doom loom room bloom
broom gloom groom. Boon moon noon soon
spoon swoon. Coop hoop loop poop soop droop
sloop stoop troop whoop. Boor door moor poor
floor. Goose loose noose. Fōot sōot. Bōot cōot
hōot mōot rōot tōot shōot. Tooth sooth soothe
smoothe. Ooze booze.

(ea) Pea sea tea yea flea plea. Each beach
keach. Leach peach reach teach bleach breach
preach. Dēad hēad lēad rēad brēad drēad stēad
trēad sprēad. Bēad lēad mēad rēad flēad knead
plead. Deaf leaf sheaf. Lēague. Beak leak
peake reak weak bleak break creak freak sneak
speak steak scream squeak. Beal deal heal meal
neal peal seal teal weal squeal steal wheel.
Realm. Dealt. Hēalth wēalth stēalth. Beam
ream seam team bream cream dream gleam
steam scream stream. Bean dēan lean mean wean
yea clean glean quean stean. Heap leap reap
cheap. Bear pear tear wear swear. Dear fēār
ēār hēār nēār yēār blēār cheār clēār flēār sheār
smeār sneār speār steār. Search. Earl pearl.
Pēarce sēarce. Earn learn. Hēart. Earth
dearth hearth. Ease pease seas teaze fleas pleas
please. Cease lease pease crease grease. Leash
Brēast. East beāst feāst leāst. Swēat thrēat.
Beat ēat hēat mēat pēat sēat tēat blēat chēat
grēat trēat whēat Dēath brēath sheath.
Brēathe shēathe wrēathe.

(oa) Coach loach poach roach broach. Goad
load road toad woad broad. Loaf. Oak roak
foak. Coal foal goal soal shoal. Foam gloam

roam. Joan loan moan roan gloan Sloan. Oar
boar hoar roar foar shoar. Boast coast roast toast,
Boat coat goat moat float groat float throat.

(ie) Fief brief chief thief. Liege. Piece. Siege
Shriek. Field yield shield. Fiend friend. Fierce
pierce tierce. Grieve. Priest. Thieve.

(ui) Suit bruit fruit. Build guilt. Juice fluice
Cruise bruise.

(aw) Aw daw haw jaw law maw paw raw
faw taw chaw claw draw flaw gnaw shaw
spaw thaw staw. Bawd. Sauce. Awf. Awl
bawl cawl mawl brawl crawl drawl spawl sprawl
squal. Hawm shawm. Dawn fawn lawn pawn
fawn brawn drawn prawn thawn.

(ew) Dew few hew Jew mew new pew few
yew blew brew chew clew crew drēw flew grew
knew shew skew flew flew screw shrew threw.
Hew'd lew'd mew'd shew'd. Hewn shewn.
Bews news. Newt.

(ow) Bow low mow row sow tow blow crow
flow frow glow grow know prow show flow snow
stow trow scrow shrow throw. Bow cow hōw
mōw nōw vōw brōw plōw. Owl bowl cowl
fowl howl. Own mown sown blown flown
grown known shown town. Down gown lown
brown clown drown frown. Lowr towr. Bows
rows blows. Growth.

(ay) Ay bay day gay hay jay kay lay may nay
pay ray say way blay bray clay dray fray gray
play flay spay stay swy tray spray stray.

(ey) Hey key bey Dey grey they trey whey.

(oy) Boy coy foy joy moy noy toy. Loyd
cloyd.

(uy) Buy Guy.

(eau) Beau Beaux.

(ieu) Dieu lieu.

(iew) View.

A PRAXIS on the MONOSYLLABLES.

ALL things are known to God, and though his throne of state be far on high, yet, doth his eyes look down to us in this low world, and see all the ways of the sons of men.

If we go out he marks our steps: And when we go in, no door can shut him from us. While we are by ourselves, he knows all our vain thoughts, and the ends we aim at: And when we talk to friend or foe, he hears our words, and views the good or harm we do to them or to ourselves.

When we pray, he notes our zeal. All the day long, he minds how we spend our time, and no dark night can hide our works from him. If we play the cheat, he marks the fraud, and hears the least word of a false tongue.

He sees, if our hearts are hard to the poor, or if by alms we help their wants; if in our breast we pine at the rich, or if we are well pleas'd with our own state. He knows all that we do; and be we where we will, he is sure to be with us.

Let us then set ourselves in God's sight, and look what there is in us, that he hates; and when sin tempts us, let us stay from the act, till we can find a place, where his eyes will not see us.

Bless'd are they, O Lord, who live on earth, as in thy sight, and have thee in all their thoughts: For with thee is the well of life, and in thy light shall we see light.

The Lord, who made the ear of man,
 Must needs hear all of right:
 He made the eye, all things must then
 Be plain in his clear sight.

The Lord doth know the thoughts of man,
 His heart he sees most plain;
 The Lord on high man's thoughts doth scan,
 And sees they are but vain.

But oh! that man is safe and sure,
 Whom thou dost keep in awe;
 And, that his life may be most pure,
 Dost guide him in thy law:

For he shall live in peace and rest,
 He fears not at his death;
 Love fills his heart, and hope his breast:
 With joy he yields his breath.

C H A P. III.

Diffyllables, or Words consisting of two Syllables.

T A B L E I.

Diffyllables accented upon the first Syllable.

A B-bot	af-ter	al-fo	am-bush
ab-ject	a-ged	al-tars	an-chor
Ab-sent	a-gue	al-ways	an-gel
ac-cent	al-ly	am-ber	an-ger
ad-der	al-mond	am-ble	an-gle

an-gry	ban-ner	bi ^h sket	bri-dle
an-guish	ban-quet	bet-ten	brief-ly
a ^h nise	ban-ter	bit-ter	bri-er
an-nals	bap-tism	bit-tern	bright-ness
an-swer	bar-ble	black-ness	brim-stone
an-them	bar-ber	blank-et	bro ^h thel
an-tic	bar-gain	bla ^h zon	bro ^h ther
an-vil	bar-ley	ble ^h mish	bru-tish
a ^h ny	bar-rel	bli ^h ster	bub-ble
a-pron	bar-ren	bloo ^h dy	buc-ker
ar-cher	bar-row	blof-soms	buck-ler
ar-dent	bar-ter	blub-ber	bud-get
ar-gue	bash-ful	blun-der	buf-fet
ar-mour	ba ^h sket	blu ^h ster	bul-lock
ar-my	ba-son	bod-kin	bul-rush
ar-row	ba ^h stard	bo ^h dy	bul-wark
a ^h spect	bat-ter	bol-ster	bum-kin
aff-es	bat-tle	bon-dage	bun-dle
au-dit	bai-liff	bon-grace	bur-den
au-thor	bea-con	bon-nets	bur-gefs
ax-es	bea-ver	boo-by	bur-nish
Bab-ler	beau-ty	boo-ty	bu ^h ry
ba-con	beck-en	bor-der	bu ^h shel
bad-ger	bed-stead	bo ^h rough	bu ^h fy
bad-ness	beg-gar	bor-ow	butch-er
bas-fle	bel-dam	bo-som	but-ler
bag-gage	bel-lows	bot-tle	but-ter
ba ^h lance	bel-ly	bot-tom	but-tock
bal-lad	ber-ry	boun-ty	but-ton
bal-last	be-som	bow-els	bux-om
bal-lot	bet-ter	brace-let	buz-zard
bal-sam	bib-ber	bram-ble	Cab-bage
ban-dy	bi-ble	bran-dish	cab-in
ba ^h nish	bil-lows	bra-zen	cal-dron
bank-rupt	bi ^h shop	bre ^h thren	cam-bric

ca ^m el	chan-nel	cler-gy	con-test
camp-phire	chap-man	cli-ent	con-trite
can-cel	cha ^m pel	cli-mate	con-voy
can-dle	chap-lain	clo-set	co ⁿ ey
can-ker	chap-ter	clou-dy	coo-per
can-non	char-ger	clo-ven	cop-per
can-ton	char-ter	clo-ver	co ⁿ py
can-vas	cha ^m sten	clu ^m ster	co ⁿ ral
ca-pon	chat-tel	clut-ter	cor-ner
cap-tain	chat-ter	cock-ney	cor-net
cap-tive	cheer-ful	cof-fee	cot-tage
car-cass	che ^m rish	cof-fin	co ⁿ ver
car-go	cher-ry	col-lar	co ⁿ vet
car-nal	chef-nut	col-lege	coul-ter
ca ^m rol	chic-ken	col-lop	coun-fel
car-pet	child-less	co ⁿ lours	coun-try
car-rot	chil-dish	co ⁿ lumn	cou ^m ple
car-ry	chil-dren	come-ly	cou ^m rage
case-ment	chim-ney	co ⁿ met	cou ^m fin
cas-tle	chi ^m fel	com-fort	cow-ard
cas-sock	cho-sen	com-frey	cow-slip
cat-tle	chur-lish	com-mon	cox-comb
cau-dle	cie-ling	com-mune	crack-nels
cau-sey	ci-pher	com-pact	craf-ty
ca ^m vil	cir-cle	com-pass	crea-ture
ce-dar	cir-cuit	com-pound	cre ^m dit
cel-lar	ci ^m stern	con-cord	cri-er
cen-ser	ci ^m tron	con-course	crim-son
cen-sure	ci ^m ty	con-duct	cri ^m tic
cen-ter	ci ^m vet	con-duit	crook-ed
eer-tain	ci ^m vil	con-flict	crot-chet
chal-lenge	cla ^m mour	con-quer	cru-el
cham-ber	clap-per	con-sort	cry ^m stal
chan-cel	cla ^m ret	con-stant	cu-bit
chand-ler	cla-ry	con-strue	cuc-kold

cuc-kow	dea-con	dwin-dle	ex-ile
cud-gel	deb-tor	Ea-ger	Fa-ble
cul-ly	de-cent	ear-ly	fa-bric
cum-brance	de ^l uge	ea-gle	fac-tor
cum-min	de-sert	ear-nest	fag-got
cun-ning	dew-lap	earth-quake	fai-ry
cu-rate	di-al	east-ward	faith-ful
cur-dle	dis-cord	ea-sy	faith-lefs
cur-rent	dis-mal	ed-dy	fal-low
cur-ry	di-staff	e-dict	false-hood
cur-tail	di ^l stant	ef-fect	false-ly
cur-tain	di ^l stich	ef-fort	fal-ter
cu ^l stard	di-vers	eigh-ty	fa ^l mine
cu ^l stom	diz-zy	ei-ther	fa ^l mous
cyg-net	doc-tor	el-bow	far-ther
cym-bal	doc-trine	el-der	far-thing
cy-prefs	dole-ful	em-ber	fa ^l ften
Dag-ger	dol-phin	em-pire	fa ^l ther
dag-gle	do-tard	emp-ty	fa ^l thom
dain-ty	doubt-ful	end-lefs	fat-ling
dai-ry	down-ward	en-gine	fat-ness
dal-ly	dow-ry	en-sign	faul-ty
da ^l mage	do ^l zen	en-ter	fa-vour
da ^l mask	dra ^l gon	en-trance	fear-ful
dam-fel	dra-per	en-try	fea-thers
dam-son	draw-er	en-voy	fee-ble
dan-ger	dread-ful	en-vy	feld-fare
dan-driff	dri ^l ven	e-qual	fel-low
dark-ly	drop-sy	er-min	fe ^l lon
dark-ness	drou-sy	er-rant	fe-male
dar-ling	drunk-ard	er-or	fen-nel
dar-nel	drunk-en	e-ven	fer-ret
da ^l stard	dry-shod	e ^l ver	fer-ry
daugh-ter	du ^l chefs	e-vil	fer-vent
da ^l zle	du-ty	eu-nuch	fet-ters

fe-ver	for-mer	gal-lant	god-defs
few-el	for-tune	gal-lon	god-head
fic-kle	for-ty	gal-lows	god-ward
fif-ty	for-ward	gal-ly	gold-en
fi'gure	foul-nefs	gam-bol	gold-smith
fil-berd	foun-tain	gam-mon	good-ly
fil-let	four-fold	gan-der	good-nefs
fil-thy	fow-ler	gan-grene	go'sling
fin-gers	frag-ment	gar-den	go'spel
fi'nish	fra-grant	gar-land	got-ten
fi'nite	frank-ly	gar-lick	go'vern
fir-kin	freck-led	gar-ment	grap-ple
flab-by	free-dom	gar-ner	gran-deur
fla'gon	fren-zy	gar-nish	gra'vel
flat-ter	fre-quent	gar-ret	gra-ver
flat-cher	friend-ly	ga'ther	grey-hound
flo'rid	friend-ship	gen-der	great-nefs
floun'der	front-let	gen-tile	gree-dy
flou'rish	fro-ward	gen-tle	grie'vance
flow-ers	fro-zen	ge'sture	grie'vous
flu-ent	fru-gal	gi-ant	grind'ers
flut-ter	fruit-ful	gid-dy	gri'stel
fod-der	fru'strate	gil-der	griz-led
fol-low	ful-nefs	gin-ger	gro'cer
fol-ly	ful-som	giz-zard	guilt-lefs
fool-ish	fum-ble	glad-nefs	guil-ty
foot-man	fur-bish	glas-fes	gun-ner
for'ces	fur-long	glean-ings	gut-ter
fore-cast	fur-nace	gli'ster	Ha'bit
fore-head	fur-nish	glit-ter	hak-ney
fore-moft	fur-row	glo-ry	hail-stone
fore-ship	fur-ther	glut-ton	hai-nous
fore-skin	fu-ry	goat-ish	hai-ry
fo'reft	fu-ture	gob-bet	hal-bard
for-feit	Gain-ful	gob-blet	hal-low

hal-ter	hem-lock	hus-band	junc-ture
ham-mer	he ^r ald	hyf-sop	ju ^s tice
ham-per	her-ring	I-dle	Keep-er
han-dle	hew-er	i-dol	ken-nel
hand-maid	hick-up	i ^m mage	ker-chief
hand-some	hid-den	im-pulse	ker-nal
hap-ply	high-nefs	in-cense	ker-sey
hap-pen	hin-der	in-ceft	ket-tle
hap-py	hin-ges	in-fant	kid-ney
har-bour	hire-ling	in-quest	kind-le
har-den	hi ^t her	in-fide	kind-nefs
har-dy	hoa-ry	in-ftant	kin-dred
har-lot	hol-den	in-ftinct	king-dom
harm-lefs	hol-low	in-ward	kinf-folk
har-nefs	hol-pen	irk-some	kinf-man
har-per	ho-ly	i-ron	kit-chen
har-row	ho ^m mage	i-land	know-ledge
har-veft	ho ⁿ eft	if-sue	knuc-kle
ha-ften	ho ⁿ our	Ja-cinth	La-bour
ha-fty	ho ⁿ ey	jack-et	lac-ky
hate-ful	hor-net	ja ^s per	lad-der
ha-tred	hor-ror	jave-lin	la-den
ha-ven	horfe-leech	jay-lor	la-dle
haugh-ty	ho ^s tage	jea ^s lous	la-day
ha ^v ock	hot-ly	jer-kin	lam-prey
ha ^s zard	hou-fes	jew-el	land-lord
ha ^s zel	houf-hold	jo-cund	lan-drefs
hea-dy	how-let	join-ture	lan-guage
hear-ken	hu-man	jol-ly	lan-guifh
hear-ty	hum-ble	jour-ney	lan-tern
hea-then	hu-mour	joy-ful	lap-wing
hea ^s ven	hun-dred	jud-ges	large-nefs
hea ^s vy	hun-gry	judg-ment	laft-ly
hei-fer	hur-ry	jug-gle	latch-et
hel-met	hurt-ful	ju-lep	late-ly

la-ten	li ⁿ age	mal-lows	mer-cy
lat-ter	lin-guist	malt-ster	mer-maid
lat-tice	li ⁿ en	ma ⁿ age	mer-ry
la-ver	lin-net	man-date	mes-sage
la ^v ish	lin-tel	man-drake	me ^t al
laugh-ter	li-on	man-ger	mid-night
law-ful	li ^q uor	man-gle	migh-ty
law-yer	li ^s ten	man-ner	mid-wife
la-zy	lit-ter	man-tle	mil-dew
lean-ness	li ^z ard	ma-ny	mil-let
lea ^t her	loa-den	mar-ble	mi ^m ick
lea ^v en	loath-some	mar-gin	mind-ful
le-gate	lob-ster	mar-ke ^t	mi ⁿ im
lei-sure	lo-cust	mar-quis	min-strel
leng-then	lof-ty	mar-row	mi ⁿ ute
len-tils	loi-ter	mar-ry	mi-ry
leo ^p ard	loo-sen	mar-shal	mis-chief
le ^p er	lo ^v age	mar-tyr	mi ^s tress
le ^p rous	love-ly	mar-vel	mi-ter
les-ser	low-ly	ma-son	mix-ture
let-ters	low ^r ing	ma ^s ter	mo ^d el
let-tuce	loy-al	ma-trix	mo ^d ern
le ^v el	lo ^z enge	ma-tron	mo ^d est
le-ver	lu-cre	mat-ter	moi ^s ten
le ^v y	luke-warm	mea ^d ow	moi ^s ture
li-cence	lum-ber	mea ^s ure	mol-ten
li-ar	lu ^s tre	med-dle	mo-ment
li-er	lu ^s ty	meek-ness	mo ⁿ ey
light-ning	lust-ful	me ^l lon	mon-grel
like-ness	lu ^s tring	mel-low	mon-key
li ^l y	Mag-got	mem-ber	month-ly
lim-beck	maid-en	mem-brane	mon-ster
lim-ber	ma ^l ice	men-tal	mo ^r al
li ^m it	mal-lard	mer-cer	mort-gage
li ^m on	mal-let	mer-chant	morn-ing

mor-row	nee-dy	of-ten	pa-per
mor-sel	need-ful	oint-ment	par-boil
mor-tal	neigh-bour	oi-ster	par-cel
mor-tar	nei-ther	o'lives	parch-ment
mo ^r ther	ne ^r phew	o-men	par-don
mo-tive	ne ^r ther	on-ly	pa-rents
mot-ro	net-tle	on-ward	pa ^r rish
moul-dy	ne ^r ver	o-pen	par-lor
moun-tain	neu-ter	o ^r range	par-rot
mour-ner	new-ly	or-chard	par-fly
mou-er	new-ness	or-der	par-son
moud-dy	nib-ble	or-gan	par-ty
muf-fle	nig-gard	or-phan	part-ner
mul-let	nim-ble	o ^r spray	part-ridge
mum-ble	nip-ple	o ^r strich	pas-sage
mur-der	no-ble	o ^r ther	pa ^r stor
mur-mur	noi-some	ot-ter	pa ^r sture
mur-rain	non-sense	o ^r ven	pa ^r tent
mu-fic	non-suit	o-ver	pat-tern
mu ^r stard	nor-thern	out-cast	pa-tron
mu ^r ster	no ^r stril	out-most	pave-ment
mut-ter	no ^r thing	out-side	pay-ment
mut-ton	no ^r tice	out-ward	pea-cock
muz-zle	nou ^r rish	ox-en	pea ^r sant
myr-tle	no ^r vice	Pad-dock	peb-ble
Na-ked	nu-sance	pain-ful	pee-vish
name-ly	num-ber	pa ^r lace	pen-ny
nap-kin	nur-ture	pa ^r late	pen-five
nar-row	nut-meg	pale-ness	pe ⁿ nance
na-tive	Ob-ject	pal-frey	peo-ple
na-ture	o-dour	pal-let	pep-per
na-vel	of-fal	palm-tree	per-fect
naugh-ty	of-fer	pal-sy	pe ^r rils
na-vy	of-fice	pam-per	pe ^r rish
nee-dle	off-spring	pan-ther	per-son

pew-ter	po ^o plar	proud-ly	ran-cor
phan-sy	por-ter	pro ^o verb	ran-som
phea-sant	po-fey	pro ^o vince	ra ^o pid
phy ^o fic	pos-set	pru-dent	rash-ly
pic-ture	pot-s ^h erd	pu ^o blic	ra-for
pil-grim	pot-tage	pu ^o blish	ra-ther
pil-lage	pot-ter	pud-ding	rat-tling
pil-lar	poul-try	pul-pit	ra-ven
pil-low	pow-der	pu ^o mice	ra ^o vish
pi-lot	pow-er	pu ^o nish	rea ^o dy
pim-ple	prac-tice	pur-chase	re-al
pin-nace	pray-er	pur-ple	rea-per
pi-per	pre ^o cept	pur-pose	rea-son
pip-kin	pre ^o face	Qua ^o drant	re ^o bel
pip-pen	preg-nant	quag-mire	reck-on
pi-rate	pre-late	quak-er	re-cord
pi ^o stol	pre ^o sence	quar-rel	red-dish
pitch-er	pre ^o sent	quar-ry	re ^o fuge
pi ^o ty	pret-ty	quar-ter	re ^o fuse
plain-ness	priest-hood	qua-ver	re ^o lic
plai ^o ster	prim-rose	que-re	re ^o lish
plat-ter	pri ^o son	quib-ble	rem-nant
plea ^o sant	pri-vate	quick-ly	ren-der
plea ^o sure	pro-bate	quick-sand	rere-ward
plen-ty	pro ^o blem	qui-et	re ^o scue
plow-share	pro ^o cess	qui ^o ver	re ^o spite
plumb-line	pro-duct	Rab-ble	re-tail
plum-met	pro ^o fit	rack-et	rib-ban
plu ^o ral	pro ^o ject	raf-ter	rich-es
pock-et	pro ^o mise	rail-er	rid-dance
po-et	pro ^o per	rai-ment	rid-den
poi-son	pro ^o phet	rain-bow	rid-dle
pol-lard	pro ^o spect	rai-fins	right-ly
pom-mel	pro ^o sper	ral-ly	ri ^o gour
pon-der	pro ^o strate	ram-part	ri-ot

ri ⁿ sen	scaf-fold	sex-ton	skir-mish
ri ⁿ ver	sca ⁿ -dal	shab-by	slack-nefs
rob-ber	sca ^r ce-ly	sha ⁿ dow	slan-der
rot-ten	sca ^r -let	sham-bles	slaugh-ter
rough-ly	sca ^t -ter	shame-ful	slen-der
roy-al	scep-ter	shar-pen	sloth-ful
rub-bish	scep-tic	she ⁿ kel	slo ⁿ ven
ru-by	sche ⁿ dule	shel-ter	slug-gard
rud-dy	scho ⁿ lar	shep-herd	slum-ber
ru-in	sci-ence	she ⁿ riff	smat-ter
ru-led	scof-fer	shew-bread	smit-ten
rum-mer	scram-ble	ship-board	sno ⁿ ther
ru-mour	sca ^r -per	ship-wreck	sno ⁿ wy
rup-ture	scrip-ture	shil-ling	snuf-fers
ru-ral	scrib-ble	shi ⁿ ver	so-ber
Sab-bath	scrup-ple	short-ly	sock-et
sab-ble	seam-ster	sho ⁿ vel	fod-den
sack-but	sea-son	shoul-der	soft-ly
sack-cloth	se ⁿ cond	shut-tle	so-journ
sa-crist	se-cret	sick-le	so ⁿ lace
sad-dle	seem-ly	sick-nefs	so ⁿ lemn
sad-ly	fel-dom	sig-net	so ⁿ lid
safe-guard	fel-ler	si-lence	son-net
saf-ron	fel-vedge	sil-ly	for-did
fail-er	se ⁿ nate	sil-ver	fore-ly
fal-ly	sen-tence	sim-nel	for-rel
fam-phire	ser-jeant	sim-ple	for-row
fan-dals	ser-mon	si ⁿ nue	for-ry
fan-guine	ser-pent	sin-ful	south-ward
fat-chel	ser-vant	sin-gle	span-gle
fa-tyr	ser-vice	sir-rah	spar-kle
fa ⁿ vage	ser-vile	si ⁿ ster	spar-row
fa-vour	set-tle	fix-ty	speck-led
scab-bard	se ⁿ ven	skil-ful	speech-lefs
scab-by	se ⁿ ver	skil-let	spee-dy

spi-der	stub-ble	Ta-ble	thi st tle
spike-nard	stub-born	ta-bret	thi st ther
spin-dle	stu st dy	tack-ling	thought-ful
spi st rit	stum-ble	ta-ken	thou-sand
spo-ken	stur-dy	ta st lent	thral-dom
sprin-kle	stur-geon	tal-low	three-fold
squa st dron	sub-ject	tam-my	thrif-ty
squan-der	sub-stance	tan-kard	thun-der
squir-rel	sub-til	tan-ner	tid-ings
sta-ble	sub-urbs	tan-sy	til-lage
sta st blish	suc-cour	ta-per	tim-ber
stag-ger	suck-ling	tap-ster	tim-brel
stam-mer	sud-den	tar-get	tinc-ture
stan-dard	su-et	tar-ry	tin-der
stan-za	suf-fer	tat-ler	tin-gle
sta-ple	suf-frage	ta st vern	tink-ling
state-ly	su st gar	taw-ny	tif-sue
sta st tue	ful-phur	tay-lor	ti-tle
sta-ture	sum-mer	tem-per	tit-tle
sta st tute	sun-dry	tem-pest	to-ken
stea st dy	sup-per	tem-ple	to st pic
sted-fast	sure-ty	te st nant	tor-ment
stee-ple	sur-face	ten-der	tor-toise
ster-ling	sur-feit	te-net	tor-ture
stew-ard	sur-name	te st nor	tor-rent
sti st pend	sur-plice	te st nure	to-tal
stir-rup	swag-ger	ter-ror	to-wards
sto st mach	swal-low	te st ster	tow-el
sto-ry	sweet-ness	thank-ful	tow-er
stor-my	swift-ly	there-fore	trac-tate
stran-ger	swol-len	thick-et	traf-fick
stran-gle	symp-tom	thick-ness	tray-tor
strip-ling	sy st nod	thim-ble	tram-mel
strug-gle	sy st rup	third-ly	tram-ple
strum-pet	sy st tem	thir-sty	tra st vel

tra-verse	Va-cant	vo-cal	wea-pon
trea-cle	val-ley	vol-ley	wea-ry
trea-son	va ⁿ lour	vo ^l ume	wea ⁿ ther
trea ⁿ sure	va-lue	vo ^l mit	wea-fel
trea-tise	va ⁿ nish	vow-el	wel-come
tre ⁿ ble	va-pour	voy-age	wel-fare
trem-ble	van-quish	vul-gar	whe ⁿ ther
tren-cher	var-nish	vul-ture	whi ⁿ sper
tref-pas	vas-fal	Um-brage	whif-tle
tri-al	vel-lum	um-pire	whi ⁿ ther
tri ⁿ bute	vel-vet	un-cle	who-ly
tric-kle	ve ⁿ nom	un-der	whol-some
tri-dent	ven-ture	up-per	whore-dom
tri-fle	ver-dict	up-right	wick-ed
tri ⁿ vet	ver-ger	up-roar	wi ⁿ dow
tri-umph	ve ⁿ ry	up-ward	wil-low
trod-den	ves-sel	ur-chin	win-dow
tro-phy	vest-ment	ur-gent	win-now
trou ⁿ ble	ve ⁿ stry	u-rine	win-ter
tru-ant	ve ⁿ sture	ut-most	wis-dom
trum-pet	vi-al	ut-ter	witch-craft
trun-dle	vi ⁿ car	Wa-fer	wi ⁿ ther
tu-lip	vic-tor	wag-gon	wit-ness
tum-ble	vi ⁿ gil	wain-scot	wit-ty
tu-mour	vil-lage	wa-ken	wi ⁿ zard
tu-mult	vil-lain	wal-low	wo-ful
tur-bant	vine-yard	wan-der	wo ⁿ man
tur-nep	vint-ner	wan-ton	wo ⁿ men
tur-ret	vin-tage	war-fare	won-der
tur-tle	vi-ol	war-rant	world-ly
tu-tor	vi-per	war-ran	wor-ship
twen-ty	vir-gin	waf-sail	wor-thy
twi-light	vir-tue	watch-ful	wo-ven
twin-kle	vi ⁿ sage	wa ⁿ ter	wrath-ful
ty-rant	vi ⁿ fit	wea ⁿ ken	wrest-ling

wrin-kle	Yar-row	yeo ⁿ man	youth-ful
writ-ten	year-ly	yon-der	Zea-lot
wrong-ful	yel-low	young-ish	zea ⁿ lous

T A B L E II.

Of Diffyllables accented on the latter syllable.

A -Bafe	ad-jure	a-ground	a-part
a-bate	ad-just	a-ha	a-piece
ab-hor	ad-mire	a-larm	ap-peal
a-bide	ad-mit	a-las	ap-pear
ab-jure	a-do	a-like	ap-peafe
a-board	a-dopt	a-live	ap-plaud
a-bode	ad-vance	al-lay	ap-plaufe
a-bove	ad-verfe	al-ledge	ap-ply
a-bound	ad-vice	al-low	ap-point
a-bout	ad-vife	al-lude	ap-proach
a-broad	a-far	al-lure	ap-prove
ab-fcond	af-fair	al-moft	a-right
ab-folve	af-feft	a-loft	a-rife
ab-ftain	af-firm	a-lone	ar-raign
ab-furd	af-fix	a-long	ar-ray
ab-ufe	af-flift	a-loof	ar-rears
ac-cept	af-ford	a-loud	ar-reft
ac-cefs	af-fright	al-though	ar-rive
ac-cord	af-front	a-mend	a-fcend
ac-count	a-foot	a-merce	a-fcribe
ac-crue	a-fore	a-mifs	a ⁿ fide
ac-cufe	a-fraid	a-mong	a-fleep
ac-quaint	a-frefh	a-mongft	af-fault
ac-quit	a-gain	a-mufe	af-fay
ad-here	a-gainft	a-noint	af-fent
a-dieu	a-go	a-non	af-fert
ad-journ	a-gree	a-pace	af-fefs

af-sign	be-fore	be-wray	con-coct
af-sist	be-gan	be-yond	con-cur
af-fize	be-gat	blas-pheme	con-demn
af-fume	be-get	bom-bast	con-dole
af-sure	be-gin	bri-gade	con-duce
af-swage	be-guile	buf-foon	con-fer
a-stray	be-half	Ca-bal	con-fess
a-thirst	be-held	car-bine	con-fide
at-tack	be-hind	ca-ress	con-fine
at-tain	be-lieve	ca-reer	con-firm
at-taint	be-long	ca-shier	con-form
at-tempt	be-moan	ce-ment	con-found
at-tend	be-neath	cha ⁿ stise	con-front
at-test	be-queath	co-heir	con-fute
at-tire	be-reave	col-logne	con-geal
at-tract	be-rest	com-bine	con-join
a-vast	be-seech	com-mand	con-nive
a-venge	be-seem	com-mend	con-sent
a-verse	be-set	com-mit	con-sign
a-vert	be-fides	com-mode	con-sist
aug-ment	be-siege	com-pare	con-spire
a-vail	be-smear	com-pel	con-sult
a-void	be-sought	com-pile	con-strain
a-vouch	be-stead	com-plain	con-sume
au-ster	be-stir	com-pleat	con-tain
a-wake	be-stow	com-port	con-temn
a-ward	be-take	com-pose	con-tend
a-ware	be-think	com-prise	con-tract
a-way	be-times	com-pute	con-trive
Ba-boon	be-tray	con-ceal	con-verse
bap-tize	be-troth	con-ceit	con-vert
be-came	be-tween	con-ceive	con-vey
be-cause	be-wail	con-cern	con-vict
be-come	be-ware	con-cise	con-vince
be-fel	be-witch	con-clude	cor-rect

cor-rode	de-prave	dis-patch	ex-alt
cor-rupt	de-privé	dis-pence	ex-ceed
cou-rant	de-ride	dis-perse	ex-cel
De-base	de-scant	dis-please	ex-cept
de-bate	de-scend	dis-pute	ex-cess
de-bauch	de-fert	dis-solve	ex-change
de-camp	de-serve	di st il	ex-clude
de-cay	de-sign	di-stress	ex-cuse
de-cease	de-fire	di-vest	ex-hale
de-ceit	de-sist	di-vide	ex-haust
de-ceive	de-spair	di-vine	ex-hort
de-clare	de-spise	di-vorce	ex-pect
de-cline	de-stroy	di-vulge	ex-pel
de-cree	de-tain	E-clipse	ex-pence
de-face	de-ter	eigh-teen	ex-pert
de-fame	de-tract	e-lect	ex-pire
de-fault	de-throne	em-balm	ex-plain
de-feat	de-vise	em-brace	ex-ploit
de-fence	de-voir	em-boss	ex-port
de-flour	de-vote	em-ploy	ex-pose
de-fraud	de-vour	en-camp	ex-pound
de-fray	de-vout	en-dow	ex-press
de-gree	dis-fuse	en-grave	ex-tend
de-ject	di-gest	en-joy	ex-tinct
de-lay	di-gress	e-nough	ex-tol
de-light	di-rect	e-rect	ex-tract
de-lude	dis-cern	e-scape	ex-treme
de-mand	dis-close	es-chew	Fa-tigue
de-mean	dis-creet	e-spy	fer-ment
de-mise	dis-dain	es-say	fo-ment
de-mur	dis-ease	e-state	for-bear
de-nounce	dis-grace	e-steem	for-bid
de-ny	dis-guise	e-vent	for-born
de-part	dis-gust	e-vert	fore-know
de-pend	dis-join	ex-act	fore-see

fore-tel	in-flict	ob-scure	pre-fume
fore-warn	in-form	ob-serve	pre-tence
for-get	in-fringe	ob-struct	pre-vail
for-gave	in-fuse	ob-tain	pre-vent
for-lorn	in-graft	oc-cur	pro-ceed
for-sake	in-join	of-fence	pro-claim
for-sware	in-nate	of-fend	pro-cure
forth-with	in-quire	op-pose	pro-duce
Gen-teel	in-rol	op-press	pro-fane
Ha"rangue	in-sert	or-dain	pro-fess
him-self	in-sist	out-run	pro-found
huz-za	in-spect	Pa-role	pro-fuse
Im-bark	in-spire	per-ceive	pro-long
im-bibe	in-stal	per-due	pro-mote
im-mense	in-struct	per-form	pro-pense
im-part	in-sult	per-fume	pro-rogue
im-peach	in-tend	per-haps	pro-tect
im-pede	in-thral	per-mit	pro-test
im-plead	in-tire	per-plex	pro-tract
im-plore	in-treat	per-sist	pro-vide
im-port	in-trench	per-swade	pro-voke
im-pose	in-vade	per-tain	pur-sue
im-pure	in-veigh	per-vert	Re-bel
im-pute	in-vent	pol-lute	re-bound
in-cline	in-volve	por-tend	re-build
in-close	La-ment	pos-sess	re-buke
in-clude	Ma-chine	pour-tray	re-cal
in-crease	main-tain	pre-cise	re-cant
in-croach	man-kind	pre-dict	re-ceipt
in-deed	ma-nure	pre-fer	re-ceive
in-dorse	ma-ture	pre-fix	re-cess
in-duce	Ne-glect	pre-mise	re-claim
in-dulge	O-bey	pre-pare	re-cord
in-fer	ob-lige	pre-sage	re-count
in-flame	ob-scene	pre-serve	re-cruit

re-deem	re-peat	re-venge	sur-prize
re-dound	re-peal	re-verse	sur-round
re-dress	re-pel	re-view	su-spect
re-fer	re-pent	re-vile	su-spence
re-fine	re-pine	re-vise	su-tain
re-flect	re-ply	re-vive	Them-selves
re-form	re-port	re-voke	thence-forth
re-frain	re-pose	re-volt	there-in
re-fresh	re-proach	re-ward	thir-teen
re-fund	re-proof	Sa-lute	through-out
re-fuse	re-prove	se-cure	tor-ment
re-fute	re-pute	se-date	tra-duce
re-gain	re-quest	se-duce	tran ^s cend
re-gard	re-quire	fin-cere	trans-fer
re-hearse	re-quite	fix-teen	trans-form
re-ject	re-sent	sub-due	trans-gress
re-joice	re-serve	sub-mit	trans-late
re-lapse	re-side	sub-scribe	tre-pan
re-late	re-sign	sub-sist	Vouch-safe
re-lease	re-sist	sub-tract	Un-clean
re-lent	re-solve	sub-vert	un-done
re-lief	re-sort	suc-ceed	u-nite
re-ly	re-spect	suc-cess	un-just
re-main	re-sponse	suc-cinct	un-known
re-miss	re-store	suf-fice	un-lade
re-mit	re-strain	sug-gest	un-less
re-morse	re-sult	sup-plant	un-loose
re-mote	re-tain	sup-ply	un-ripe
re-move	re-tard	sup-port	un-taught
re-new	re-tire	sup-pose	un-til
re-nounce	re-treat	sup-press	un-wise
re-nown	re-trieve	su-preme	up-braid
re-pair	re-turn	sur-cease	up-hold
re-pay	re-veal	sur-mount	u-surp

*A PRAXIS on the foregoing Chapter, consisting of
Words not exceeding Two Syllables.*

OF H E A V E N.

H Eaven is the lofty throne of God; but to describe the glory of it, is more than human tongue can do. All the grandeur and state we behold on earth, is not in the least worthy to be compar'd with it. It transcends all that we are able to think: The beauty of its structure, the vastness of its extent, and the order of its frame, are more than even our conceits can fathom.

The form of it is not so much worthy our esteem, as what it contains. There is the presence of God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost: Besides great numbers of saints and angels, and of holy men and women, that are gone thither before us; there are rivers of pleasures, and crowns of glory.

Though we cannot relate the joys of the blessed spirits above; yet, to partake of them, and to be happy in heaven, is the reward of all that live upright upon earth. All that we can conceive, and much more, will they possess, who love and serve the Lord.

That which doth further augment and enhance the value of it, and may justly heighten our desires to obtain it, is, that it will last for ever. No time can finish our joys, or consume our delights: nothing can ever be too much to endure for those pleasures that endure for ever.

Heaven is the dwelling-place of the elect, the throne of the Judge, the seat of the Lamb, the fulness of delight, the abode of the just, the

retreat of the weary, and the reward of the faithful.

C H A P. IV.

Trissyllables, or Words of Three Syllables.

T A B L E I.

Of Words accented on the first Syllable.

A B-di-cate	a-que-duct	beau-ti-fy
ab-ro-gate	a ^r ra-ble	be ⁿ ne-fice
ab-so-lute	ar-chi-tect	be ⁿ ne-fit
ab-sti ⁿ ence	ar-gu-ment	big-got-ry
ac-ci ^d ence	ar-mo-ry	blun-der-buss
ac-ci ^d ent	ar-to-gant	bo ^d di-ly
ac-cu-rate	ar-te-ry	boi-ste-rous
ac-ti-on	ar-ti-choke	bot-tom-less
ac-tu-ate	ar-ti-cle	boun-ti-ful
ad-ja-cent	at-tri-bute	bra-ve ^r ry
ad-ju-tant	a ^r va-rice	bre ^v vi-ty
ad-vo-cate	au-di-ble	bri-be ^r ry
af-fa-ble	au-di-ence	bri ^g gan-tine
a-go-ny	au-di-tor	bro-ther-ly
al-der-man	a ^r ve-nue	bul-li-on
a-li-en	au-gu-ry	bur-den-some
a ^r li-ment	au-tho-rize	bur-gla-ry
am-bush-ment	Ba ⁿ nish-ment	bu ^r ri-al
a ^r mi-ty	bar-ba-rism	bu ^f fi-ness
am-ne-sity	bar-ba-rous	Ca ^b bi-net
a ^r mo-rous	bar-ri-er	cal-cu-late
an-ce ^s tors	bar-ri ^s ter	ca ^p pi-tal
an-ci-ent	ba ^s ti-on	cap-ti-ous
a ⁿ ni-mate	bat-te-ry	cap-ti-vate
ap-pe-tite	bat-tle-ment	car-di-nal
a-pri-cock	ba-che-lor	care-ful-ly

car-nal-ly	col-lo-quy	coun-te-nance
car-pen-ter	co ^o me-dy	coun-ter-feit
ca ^o fu-al	co ^o mi-cal	coun-ter-pane
ca ^o fu-ist	com-fort-less	cour-te-ous
ca ^o ta-logue	com-pa-ny	cour-te-fy
ca ^o te-chize	com-pe-tent	court-li-ness
ca ^o val-ry	com-pli-ment	craf-ti-ness
ca-ve-at	con-cu-bine	cre ^o di-ble
cau-te-rize	con-fe-rence	cre ^o di-tor
cau-ti-on	con-fi-dence	cri ^o mi-nal
ce ^o le-brate	con-gru-ous	cri-ti-cal
cen-tu-ry	con-ju-gal	cro ^o co-dile
cer-ti-fy	con-que-ror	cru-ti-fy
cham-ber-lain	con-sci-ence	cru-di-ty
cham-pi-on	con-sci-ous	cru-el-ty
cha ^o rac-ter	con-se-crate	cu-bi-cal
cha ^o pi-ter	con-se-quence	cu-cum-ber
cha ^o ri-ot	con-so-nant	cul-pa-ble
cha ^o ri-ty	con-sta-ble	cul-ti-vate
chi ^o val-ry	con-stan-cy	cu-ri-ous
chy ^o mi-cal	con-sti-tute	cu ^o shi-on
chy ^o mi-stry	con-ti-nence	cu ^o sto-dy
cin-na-mon	con-tra-ry	Dam-ni-fy
cir-cu-late	con-ver-sant	de-cen-cy
cir-cum-flex	co-pi-ous	de ^o di-cate
cir-cum-spect	co ^o pu-late	de-i-fy
cir-cum-stance	cor-di-al	de-i-ty
ci ^o ti-zen	cor-mo-rant	de ^o li-cate
cla-mo-rous	co ^o ro-ner	de ^o ni-zon
cla-ri-fy	cor-po-ral	de ^o pu-ty
claf-fi-cal	cor-pu-lent	de ^o pri-cate
cle ^o men-cy	cost-li-ness	de ^o ro-gate
co ^o di-cil	cot-ta-ges	de ^o so-late
cog-ni-zance	co ^o ve-nant	de ^o spe-rate
co ^o lo-ny	coun-sel-lor	de ^o sti-ny

de ^o sti-tute	e ^o le-vate	fe ^o ru-la
de ^o tri-ment	e ^o lo-quence	fe ^o sti-val
de-vi-ate	em-baf-fy	fic-ti-on
di-a-dem	em-bry-o	fi ^o li-al
di-a-lect	e ^o me-rald	fil-thi-ness
di-a-logue	e ^o mi-nent	fir-ma-ment
di-a-mond	em-pe-ror	fi ^o stu-la
di-a-per	em-pha-sis	fool-ish-ness
di-a-ry	e ^o mu-late	fop-pe-ry
dif-fi-cult	e ^o ne-my	for-ge-ry
dif-fi-dent	e ^o ner-gy	for-ti-fy
dig-ni-ty	en-ter-prize	for-ward-ness
di ^o li-gence	en-ti-ty	frank-in-cense
di-o-cefe	en-vi-ous	frau-du-lent
dis-ci-pline	e ^o qui-page	fruc-ti-fy
dis-fi-pate	e-qui-ty	fu-gi-tive
dis-so-lute	e ^o sti-mate	func-ti-on
dis- ^o nant	e ^o vi-dence	fun-da-ment
do ^o cu-ment	ex-cel-lent	fu-ne-ral
do-na-tive	ex-cre-ment	fu-ri-ous
dow-a-ger	ex-e-cute	fur-ni-ture
dra-pe-ry	ex-er-cise	fur-ri-er
drow-si-ness	ex-pi-ate	fur-the ^o rance
du-bi-ous	ex-pli-cate	Gal-le-ry
dul-ci-mer	ex-qui ^o site	gar-de ^o ner
dun-ge-on	ex-ta ^o sy	gar-ri-son
du-pli-cate	Fa ^o bu-lous	ge ^o ne-ral
du-ra-ble	fac-ti-on	ge ^o ne-rate
E-bo-ny	fa ^o cul-ty	ge ^o ne-rous
e ^o di-fice	fal-la-cy	gen-tle-men
e ^o di-fy	fal-fi-ty	ge-nu-ine
e ^o du-cate	fa ^o mi-ly	gloo-mi-ness
e ^o le-gant	fa ^o shi-on	glu-ti-nous
e ^o le-ment	fe-al-ty	glu-to ^o nous
e ^o le-phant	fer-ven-cy	gor-ge-ous

go'vern-ment	in-fa-my	le'ni-ty
gra-ci-ous	in-fan-cy	le'pro-fy
gra'du-ate	in-fi'nite	le've-ret
gra'ti-tude	in-flu-ence	le'vi-ty
graf-hop-per	in-ner-most	li'be-ral
gun-pow-der	in-no-cent	li'ber-tine
Hand-ker-chief	in-so-lent	li-o-ness
har-bin-ger	in-stant-ly	lo'ga-rithm
har-mo-ny	in-sti-gate	lon-gi'tude
head-bo-rough	in-sti-tute	lu-na-tick
he're-fy	in-stru-ment	lu'sci-ous
he're-tic	in-tel-lect	Ma'ce-rate
he'ri-tage	in-ter-course	ma'gi-strate
hi'de-ous	in-te'rest	mag-ni-fy
hin-der-most	in-ter-val	ma'jes-ty
hi'sto-ry	in-ter-view	main-te-nance
ho-li-ness	in-ti-mate	ma'nage-ment
ho'mi-cide	in-tri'cate	ma'ni-fest
ho'mi-ly	in-vo-cate	ma'ni-fold
hor-ri-ble	i-vo-ry	man-si-on
hus-band-ry	Jeo'par-dy	ma'nu-al
hy'po-crite	jo'cu-lar	ma'nu-script
I'di-om	jo-vi-al	ma'ri-ner
i'di-ot	ju'sti-fy	mar-ma-let
i-dle-ness	Ka'len-dar	mar-ti-al
ig-no-ble	kil-der-kin	mar-vel-lous
ig-no-rant	kinf-wo'man	ma'scu-line
i'mi-tate	La'by-rinth	ma'ssa'cre
im-mi-nent	la-i-ty	ma'ste-ry
im-ple-ment	lar-ce-ny	ma'tri-cide
im-po-tent	la'ti-tude	me-di-ate
im-pre-cate	le'che-ry	me'di-cine
im-pu-dent	le'ga-cy	me'di-tate
in-ci'dent	le'gi-ble	me'lo-dy
in-di-gent	le-gi-on	me'mo-ry

men ^d i-cant	night-in-gale	Pa-ci-fy
men-stru-ous	no ^m i-nate	pal-li-ate
men-ti-on	no ^t a-ble	pa-pa-cy
mer-CHAN-dise	no ^t a-ry	pa ^r a-dise
mer-ci-ful	no ^t i-fy	pa ^r a-dox
mes-sen-ger	no ^v el-ty	pa ^r a-graph
mi ^l i-tant	nou ^r ish-ment	pa ^r al-lel
mil-li-on	nu-me-rous	pa ^r a-phrase
mi ⁿ e-ral	nun-ne-ry	pa ^r a-site
mi ⁿ i ^s ter	nup-ti-al	par-ra-cide
mi ^r a-cle	nu-tri-ment	pa ^r i-ty
mi ^s e-ry	Ob-du-rate	par-ti-al
mi ^t i-gate	ob-se-quy	par-ti-cle
mo ^d e-rate	ob-so-late	pas-si-on
mo ^l -li-fy	ob-sta-cle	pa-ti-ence
mo ⁿ u-ment	ob-sti-nate	pau-ci-ty
mor-ti-fy	ob-vi-ous	pe ^d a-gogue
mo-ti-on	o ^c cu-list	pe ^d i-gree
moun-te-bank	o-ce-an	pe ^l i-can
mourn-ful-ly	o-di-ous	pe-nal-ty
mul-ti-ply	o-fi-cer	pe ⁿ e-trate
mul-ti-tude	o ^m i-nous	pe ⁿ u-ry
mu-fi-cal	o ⁿ i-ons	per-ju-ry
mu-ta-ble	o ^p e-rate	per-pe-trate
mu-ti-ny	op-po-site	per-qui-site
mu-tu-al	o ^p u-lent	per-se-cute
my ^r i-ad	o ^r a-cle	per-ti-nent
my ^s te-ry	o ^r a-tor	pe ^s ti-lence
Nar-ra-tive	or-na-ment	pe ^t u-lant
na-ti-on	or-tho-dox	pi ^g e-on
na ^t u-ral	o-fi-frage	pi-e-ty
na ^v i-gate	o ^t her-wise	pin-na-cle
naugh-ti-ness	o ^v er-sight	plen-ti-ful
ne-gli-gent	out-law-ry	po-et-ry
ne ^t her-most	out-ward-ly	po ^l i-cy

po ^{li} -tic	pro ^{spe} -rous	re ^{qui} -fite
pon-de-rous	pro ^{sti} -tute	re ^{fi} -due
po-pe-ry	pro ^{te} -stant	re ^{tro} -gade
po ^{pu} -lar	pro ^{ven} -der	re ^{ve} -rend
po ^{pu} -lous	psal-te-ry	ri ^{bald} -ry
por-ti-on	punc-tu-al	righ-te-ous
pos-si-ble	pu ^{nish} -ment	ri ^{vu} -let
po ^{fi} -tive	pu-ri-fy	roy-al-ty
po-ten-tate	pu-ri-ty	ru-di-ments
po ^{ver} -ty	pu-tri-fy	ru-mi ^{nate}
prac-ti-cal	py ^{ra} -mid	Sa-cra-ment
pre-am-ble	Qua ^{dran} -gle	sa ^{cri} -fice
pre ^{ci} -ous	qua-li-fy	sa ^{cri} -lege
pre ^{ci} -pice	qua ^{li} -ty	sa ^{la} -ry
pre-ju-dice	quan-ti-ty	sa ^{li} -vate
pre ^{la} -cy	que-ru-lous	fanc-ti-fy
pre ^{fi} -dent	que ^{sti} -on	sa ^{ra} -band
pre ^{va} -lent	quint-es-sence	sa-ti-ate
pre-vi-ous	quo-ti-ent	sa-tis-fy
pri ^{mi} -tive	Ra-di-ant	sa-vi-our
prin-ci-pal	ra ^{di} -cal	sa-vo-ry
prin-ci-ple	ra-di-us	scor-pi-on
pri ^{son} -er	ra-pi-er	scrip-tu-ral
pri ^{vi} -lege	ra-ri-ty	scrip-pu-lous
pri ^{vi} -ly	ra ^{ve} -nous	scri-ti-ny
pro ^{ba} -ble	re ^{com} -pence	scul-li-on
pro ^{bi} -ty	rec-ti-fy	se-cre-cy
pro ^{di} -gy	re ^{gi} -cide	sec-ti-on
pro ^{fli} -gate	re ^{gi} -ment	se ^{cu} -lar
pro ^{ge} -ny	re-gi-on	se-ni-or
pro ^{pa} -gate	re ^{gi} -ster	sen-su-al
pro ^{per} -ty	re ^{gu} -lar	sen-si-ble
pro ^{phe} -cy	re ^{me} -dy	sen-si-tive
pro ^{se} -cute	re ^{pro} -bate	se ^{pa} -rate
pro ^{se} -lyte	re-qui-em	se ^{pul} -chre

fe-ri-ous	fuf-fra-gan	tym-pa-ny
fer-je-ant	fum-ma-ry	ty ["] pi-cal
fer-vi-tor	fup-ple-ment	ty-ran-nize
fer-vi-tude	fup-p'i-ant	Va-can-cy
fe ["] ve-ral	fup-p'li-cant	va ["] cu-um
fig-ni-fy	fur-cin-gle	va ["] ga ["] bond
fi ["] mi-le	sure-ti-ship	va ["] li-ant
fin ["] gu ["] lar	fur-ro-gate	va ["] ni-ty
fi ["] ni-ster	fuf-te-nance	va-ri-ance
fi ["] tu-ate	fy ["] ca-more	va-ri-ous
fl p-pe-ry	fy ["] co-phant	ve-he-ment
fo ["] phi-ster	fyl-lo-gism	ven-di-ble
for-ce-ry	fym-pa-thize	ve ["] ne-ry
sol-di-er	fym-pa-thy	ven-ge-ance
footh-fay-er	fy ["] na-gogue	ve-ni-al
fpa ["] ni-el	Te-di-ous	ve ["] no-mous
fpe ["] ci-al	tem-pe-rance	ver-de-grease
fpe ["] ci-fy	tem-po-rize	ve ["] ri-ly
fpe ["] ci-men	ten-den-cy	ve ["] ri-ty
spec-ta-cle	ten-der-ness	ve ["] te-ran
fpu-ri-ous	ter-ri-ble	vic-to-ry
fqui-nan-cy	ter-ti-an	vic-tu-als
fsta-ti-on	te ["] sta-ment	vi ["] gi-lant
ffig-ma-tize	te ["] fti-fy	vil-lai-ny
fsto ["] ma-cher	the ["] o-ry	vi ["] li-fy
ftra-ta-gem	li-tu-lar	vin-di-cate
fstraw-ber-ry	to ["] le-rate	vi ["] ne-gar
fstre ["] nu-ous	trac-ta-ble	vi-o-late
fstu-di-ous	tra ["] gi-cal	vi-o-lence
fstu-pi-fy	trea ["] che-rous	vi-o-lent
fub-fe-quent	tri ["] ni-ty	vir-gi-nals
fub-fi-dy	tri ["] vi-al	vir-tu-ous
fub-til-ty	tur-bu-lent	vi ["] fi-ble
fuc-ces-for	tur-pen-tine	vi ["] fi-on
fuf-fo-cate	tur-pi-tude	vi ["] ti-ous

vi ^{tr} -i-ol	u-ni-verse	wick-ed-ness
Ul-ti-mate	u-su-al	wi ^d -ow-er
un-der-ling	u-sur-er	wi ^d -ow-hood
unc-ti-on	u-su-ry	wil-der-ness
u-ni-corn	ut-te-rance	won-der-ful
u-ni-on	Way-fa-ring	work-man-ship
u-ni-ty	wea-ri-ness	wretch-ed-ness

T A B L E II.

Of Words accented on the middle Syllable.

A -Ban-don	an-cho-vy	co-he-rant
a-bo ^l -lish	an-noy-ance	com-port-ment
a-bor-tive	a-part-ment	con-fi ^s -cate
a-bun-dance	a-po ^s -tate	con-jec-ture
a-bu-five	ap-pa ^r -rel	con-junc-ture
ac-cep-tance	ap-point-ment	con-fi ^s -der
ac-com-lice	ap-pren-tice	con-sump-tive
ac-com-plish	af-fa-fin	con-tem-plate
ac-know-ledge	af-sem-ble	con-tent-ment
ac-quain-tance	af-su-rance	con-ti ⁿ -ue
ad-mo ⁿ -ish	a-sto ⁿ -ish	con-tri ^b -ute
ad-van-tage	a-sun-der	con-tri-vance
ad-ven-ture	a ⁿ -tone-ment	cor-rec-tor
ad-vi-sing	at-ten-tive	cor-ro-five
ad-vow-son	at-tor-ney	cor-rupt-ness
a-gree-ment	au-then-tic	De-can-ter
al-be-it	Bal-co-ney	de-cre ^p -it
al-low-ance	bra-va-do	de-co-rum
al-migh-ty	Ca-the ^d -ral	de-fen-five
al-rea ^d -y	clan-de ^s -tine	de-fi-ance
a-maze-ment	co-e-qual	de-lin-quent

de-li ^{ver}	en-fran-chise	in-cum-bent
de-mo ^{lish}	en-large-ment	in-dict-ment
de-mon-strate	e-nor-mous	in-fer-nal
de-par-ture	en-sam-ple	in-dul-gent
de-struc-tive	en-vi-ron	in-for-mer
de-ter-mine	e-pis-tle	in-ha ^{bit}
dic-ta-tor	e-spou-sals	in-he-rant
di-mi ^{nish}	e-sta ^{blish}	in-he ^{rit}
dis-a ^{ster}	e-ter-nal	in-hi ^{bit}
dis-ci-ple	ex-ac-tor	in-fi ^{pid}
dis ^{co-ver}	ex-am ^{ine}	in-tan-gle
dis-junc-tive	ex-hi ^{bit}	in-ter-nal
dis-fi ^{gure}	ex-pli ^{cit}	in-ter-pret
dis-ho ^{nest}	ex-ter-nal	in-te ^{state}
dis-ho ^{nour}	ex-tin-guish	in-te ^{stine}
dis-plea ^{sure}	ex ^{tir-pate}	in-trin-sic
dis-qui-et	ex-trin-sic	in-va ^{lid}
dis-sem-ble	Fan-ta ^{stic}	in-vei-gle
dis-tinct-ly	for-bear-ance	Lieu-te ^{nant}
dis-tri ^{bute}	for-bid-den	Ma-lig-nant
di-vi-ner	Gra-na-do	ma-ri ^{time}
di-vorce-ment	Hence-for-ward	ma-ter-nal
di-ur-nal	I-de-a	me-cha ^{nic}
do-me ^{stic}	Il-lu ^{strate}	mis-chie-vous
E-le ^{ven}	im-bel-lish	Noc-tur-nal
em-bar-go	im-mor-tal	O-bei-sance
em-bez-zle	im-par-lance	ob-ser-vance
em-broi-der	im-pli ^{cit}	oc-cur-rence
e-mer-gent	im-post-hume	of-fen-sive
em-ploy-ment	in-car-nate	out-land ^{ish}
en-a ^{mel}	in-cen-tive	Pome-gra ^{nate}
en-coun-ter	in-chant-ment	port-man-teau
en-cou ^{rage}	in-clo-sure	por-trai-ture
en-dea-vour	in-clu-sive	pre-ce-dent
en-er-vate	in-cul-cate	pre-sump-tive

pro-hi [#] bit	sub-mis-five	un-fru-gal
pu-if-sant	Tar-pau-lin	un-fruit-ful
Re-lin-quish	te [#] sta-tor	un-god-ly
re-main-der	to-bac-co	un-ho-ly
re-mem-ber	to-ge [#] ther	un-just-ly
re-mon-strance	trans-pa-rent	un-learn-ed
re-ple [#] nish	tri-bu-nal	un-mind-ful
re-ple [#] vin	Vice-ge-rent	un-ru-ly
re-sem-ble	vin-dic-tive	un-skil-ful
re-ti [#] nue	Un-cer-tain	un-sta-ble
re-ve [#] nue	un-co [#] ver	un-thank-ful
Se-du-cers	un-e-qual	un-time-ly
fe-que [#] ster	un-feign-ed	un-wor-thy
spec-ta-tor	un-faith-ful	u-ten-sil

TABLE III.

Words accented on the last Syllable.

A C-qui-esce	cor-re [#] spond	in-ter-cede
af-ter-wards	coun-ter-mand	in-ter-cept
a-la-mode	coun-ter-mine	in-ter-pose
am-bu [#] scade	coun-ter-vail	in-ter-vene
ap-per-tain	De-o-dand	in-tro-duce
ap-pre-hend	dis-al-low	Ma-ca-roon
Cap-a-pee	dis-an-nul	ma [#] ga-zine
ca-val-cade	dis-ap-point	mas-que-rade
cir-cum-cise	do [#] mi [#] neer	O-ver-charge
cir-cum-scribe	En-ter-tain	o-ver-drive
cir-cum-vent	ex-pi-dite	o-ver-flow
com-pre-hend	Im-ma-ture	o-ver-laid
con-de-scend	im-por-tune	o-ver-past

o-ver-seer	re-in-force	there-up-on
o-ver-spread	ren-dez-vous	Vi-o-lin
o-ver-thrown	re ["] par-tée	vo ["] lun-teer
o-ver-whelm	re ["] pre-hend	Un-der-mine
Pa ["] ra-mount	re ["] pre-sent	Where-un-to
per-se-vere	Se ["] re-nade	where-with-al
Re-col-lect	se ["] ven-teen	Ye ["] ster-day
re-con-cile	There-un-to	ye ["] ster-night

A PRAXIS on the foregoing Chapter, consisting of Words not exceeding Three Syllables.

OF CONTENTMENT.

THink no man happy, because he outwardly appears so. What! tho' Providence has largely endowed him, and fortune seems fawningly to court him; suppose him blest with plentiful stores, his substance daily increasing, and every enterprize successful; the world affords no joy that he possesses not, and his days seem one continued scene of happiness; yet still his blifs may not be Sterling, and there may be some alloy, that may give an abridgement to his happiness. His mind may be unquiet; many anxious thoughts may privately knaw upon his vitals, and utterly overthrow the conceited idea of joy.

No station in this world can afford us unmixed pleasure; I will therefore neither envy, nor wish for the happiness I see, lest, with it, I meet those miseries that lye obscure, and may bring me to repentance for my unbounded and wanton desires.

All earthly enjoyments are attended with something that mightily lessens our joys, the head that

wears a crown is filled with more disquiet than the breast of a commoner; and a mean shepherd may enjoy a greater portion of contentment than the wealthiest and most powerful monarch.

If men could plainly distinguish and perceive the secret misfortunes of their neighbours, few would be desirous to change stations with them.

O merciful God, give us the blessing of sedateness of mind; then shall we be happy in every circumstance of life.

C H A P. V.

Words of Four Syllables.

T A B L E I.

Words accented on the first Syllable.

A ["] bro-gat-ing	com-mis-sa-ry	di ["] li ["] gent-ly
ac-ces-sa ["] ry	com-pe-ten-cy	Es-fi ["] ca-cy
a ["] cri-mo-ny	com-pa-ra-ble	e ["] le-gan-cy
a ["] la-ba ["] ster	com-pli ["] cat-ed	e ["] li-gi-ble
a ["] li-e-nate	con-fi-sto-ry	e ["] vi ["] dent-ly
al-le-go-ry	con-ti ["] nen-cy	ex-cel-len-cy
a ["] mi-a-ble	con-tro-ver-sy	ex-em-pla-ry
a ["] mi-ca-ble	con-tu-ma-cy	ex-o ["] ra-ble
an-ti-qua ["] ry	cor-ri ["] gi-ble	Fi ["] gu-ra-tive
ar-bi-tra ["] ry	cor-pu-len-cy	for-mi-da-ble
Be ["] ne-fit-ing	cor-rup-ti ["] ble	Gen ["] ne ["] ral-ly
Ca ["] ter-pil-lar	co ["] ve-tous-ness	glo-ri-ous-ly
ce ["] re-mo-ny	cu-ri-ous-ly	Ha-ber-dash-er
cha ["] ri-ta-ble	De ["] li-ca-cy	he ["] te ["] ro-dox
com-for-ta-ble	de ["] spi ["] ca-ble	ho ["] nou ["] ra-ble

ho ^o spi ^o ta-ble	Na ^o tu-ral-ly	fo-ci-a-ble
lg-no-mi-ny	na ^o vi-ga-ble	fo ^o li-ta-ry
in-no-cen-cy	ne ^o ces-sa-ry	fum-ma ^o ri-ly
in-ven-to-ry	ne-cro-man-cy	Ta ^o ber-na-cle
Ju-di-cä-ture	O ^o ra-to-ry	tem-po-ral-ly
La ^o pi-da-ry	Pa-tri-mo-ny	te ^o sti-mo-ny
le-gif-la-tive	per-emp-to-ry	tol ^o e-ra-ble
li ^o be-ral-ly	pre-mu-ni-re	trans-i-to-ry
Ma ^o le-fac-tor	pur-ga-to-ry	tri ^o bu-ta-ry
mar-ve ^o lous-ly	Ra-ti-o-nal	tur-bu-len-cy
ma ^o tri-mo-ny	rea-so-na-ble	Va-li-ant-ly
me ^o lan-cho-ly	re-frac-to-ry	va-ri-a-ble
me ^o mo-ra-ble	rig-h-te-ous-ness	ve ^o ge-ta-ble
mer-ce-na ^o ry	Sa ^o la-man-der	ve-he-ment-ly
mi ^o li-ta ^o ry	fanc-tu-a-ry	ve ^o ne-ra-ble
mi ^o se-ra-ble	se ^o cre-ta-ry	vir-tu-ous-ly
mo ^o de-rate-ly	se ^o pa-ra-tist	vi ^o gi-lan-cy
mo-na ^o ste-ry	se ^o ve-ral-ly	vo ^o lun-ta-ry

TABLE II.

Words accented on the second Syllable.

A B-bre-vi-ate	ad-mi ^o ni-ster	al-le-gi-ance
a-bi ^o li-ty	ad-mis-si-on	al-lu-si-on
a-bo ^o mi-nate	a-dop-ti-on	am-bas-sa-dor
a-bun-dant-ly	ad-ver-ten-cy	am-bi ^o gu-ous
ac-ce ^o le-rate	ad-ver-tise-ment	am-bi ^o ti-on
ac-ces-si-ble	a-dul-te-rate	am-phi ^o bi-ous
ac-com-mo-date	af-fec-ti-on	a-na-lo-gy
ac-ci ^o di-ty	af-flic-ti-on	a-na ^o ly-sis
ac-ti-vi-ty	af-fi-ni-ty	a-na ^o to-mise
ad-di-ti-on	a-la ^o cri-ty	a ^o na-to-my

an-ge"li-cal	ca-no"ni-cal	con-ca"vi-ty
an-ni-hi"late	ca-pa"ci-ty	con-cep-ti-on
an-ti"qui-ty	ca-pi-tu-late	con-clu-fi-on
an-ti"pa-thy	ca-pri"ci-ous	con-cu-pis-cence
a-po"ca-lyps	cap-ti"vi-ty	con-cus-fi-on
a-po"lo-gy	ce-le"ri-ty	con-di"ti-on
a-po"sta-cy	ce-le"sti-al	con-fec-ti-on
a-po"sta-tize	cen-so-ri-ous	con-fe"de-rate
a-po"sto"lic	cen-tu-ri-on	con-fes-fi-on
ap-pa"ri-tor	cer-ti"fi-cate	con-for-mi-ty
ap-pel-la-tive	ces-sa-ti-on	con-fu-fi-on
ap-pro-pri-ate	cha-me-le-on	con-gra"tu-late
ap-pur-te-nance	chi-rur-ge-on	con-gru-i-ty
ar-bi"tra-ment	cir-cum-fe-rence	con-junc-ti-on
ar-ti"cu-late	col-la"te-ral	con-spi"cu-ous
ar-ti"fi-cer	col-la-ti-on	con-spi"ra-cy
ar-til-le-ry	col-lec-ti-on	con-spi"ra-tor
a"lper-fi-on	col-le-gi-ate	con-struc-ti-on
af-faf-fi-nate	com-bu"sti-ble	con-sump-ti-on
af-fi"du-ous	com-me-di-an	con-ta-gi-on
af-so-ci-ate	com-me"mo-rate	con-ta"mi-nate
af-sump-ti-on	com-mis-fi-on	con-ten-ti-on
at-ten-ti-on	com-mo-di-ous	con-ti"nu-ance
at-te"nu-ate	com-mo"di-ty	con-trac-ti-on
au-da-ci-ous	com-mu-ni-cate	con-tri"ti-on
au-tho"ri-ty	com-mu-ni-on	con-ve-ni-ent
Bar-ba-ri-an	com-pa"ni-on	con-ver-fi-on
bar-ba"ri-ty	com-pas-fi-on	con-vic-ti-on
be-a-ti-fy'd	com-pen-di-ous	con-vul-fi-on
be-a"ti-tude	com-pe"ti-tor	cor-po-re-al
be-ha"vi-our	com-plex-i-on	cor-rec-ti-on
be"ne"fi-cence	com"po"si-tor	cor-ro"bo-rate
be-ne"vo-lence	com-pref-fi-on	cor-rup-ti-on
bi-tu-mi-nous	com-pul-fi-on	cre-a-ti-on
Ca-la"mi-ty	com-punc-ti-on	cre-du-li-ty

Dam-na-ti-on	dis-tinc-ti-on	ex-a ^u spe-rate
de-bi ^u li-ty	di-ver-fi-ty	ex-clu-fi-on
de-cen-ni-al	di-vi ^u fi-on	ex-em-pli-fy
de-ci ^u fi-on	Ef-fec-tu-al	ex-emp-ti-on
de-coc-ti-on	ef-fi ^u mi-nate	ex-hi ^u la-rate
de-fec-ti-on	ef-fi ^u ci-ent	ex-o ^u ne-rate
de ^u fi ^u ci-ent	ef-fi ^u gi ^u es	ex-or-bi ^u tant
de-ge-ne-rate	ef-fu-fi-on	ex-pan-fi-on
de-jec-ti-on	e-gre-gi-ous	ex-pe-di-ent
de-lec-ta-ble	e-jec-ti-on	ex-pe-ri-ence
de-li ^u be-rate	e-la ^u bo-rate	ex-pe ^u ri-ment
de-li ^u ci-ous	e-lec-ti-on	ex-po ^u fi-tor
de-li ^u ne-ate	e-ma ^u cu ^u late	ex-pref-fi ^u on
de-li ^u ve-rance	em-broi-de ^u rer	ex-pul-fi ^u on
de-lu-fi-on	e-mis-fi-on	ex-te ^u nu-ate
de-mo-ni-ac	em-pha ^u ti-cal	ex-te-ri-or
de-po ^u pu-late	en-co-mi-um	ex-tor-ti-on
de-pref-fi-on	en-thu-fi-asm	ex-trac-ti-on
de-ri ^u fi-on	e-nor-mi-ty	ex-tra ^u va-gant
de-scrip-ti-on	e-pi ^u sko-pal	ex-tre ^u mi-ty
de-ser-ti-on	e ^u pi-to-mize	ex-u-be ^u rant
de-struc-ti-on	e-qua ^u li-ty	Fa-ci ^u li-ty
de-ter-mi-nate	e-qui ^u va-lent	fal-la-ci-ous
de-trac-ti-on	e-qui ^u vo-cal	fa-mi ^u li-ar
de-vo-ti-on	i-qui ^u vo-cate	fan-ta ^u sti-cal
dex-te ^u ri-ty	e-ra ^u di ^u cate	fe-ro ^u ci-ty
dis-fu-fi-on	er-ro-ne-ous	fer-ti ^u li-ty
di-gref-fi-on	e-rup-ti-on	fe ^u sti ^u vi-ty
di-men-fi-on	e-sen-ti-al	fi-de ^u li ^u ty
di-mi ^u nu-tive	e-ter-ni-ty	found-a-ti-on
di-rec-ti-on	e-the-re-al	fra-gi ^u li-ty
dis-cre ^u ti-on	e-va ^u cu-ate	fru-i ^u ti-on
dis-cur-fi-on	e-va ^u po-rate	Gar-ru-li-ty
dis-ho ^u nes-ty	e-va-fi-on	gram-ma ^u ti-cal
dis-sen-fi-on	ex-ac-ti-on	Har-mo-ni-ous

hu.ma"ni-ty	in-fec-ti-ous	Ma-gi"ci-an
hu.mi"li-ty	in-fe-ri-or	mag-ni"fi-cence
hy"dro"pi-cal	in-ge-ni-ous	ma-le"vo-lent
hy-po"cri-fy	in-he"ri"tance	ma-li"ci-ous
hy-po"the-sis	i"ni-qui-ty	ma-te-ri-al
I-den-ti-ty	i"ni"ti-ate	ma-tri"cu-late
i-do"la-trous	in-junc-ti-on	ma-tu-ri-ty
il-li"te-rate	in-ju-ri-ous	me-lo-di-ous
il-lu-mi"nate	in-scrip-ti-on	me-ri"di-an
il-lu"stri-ous	in-scru-ta-ble	mi-li"ti-a
im-ma"cu-late	in-fi"nu-ate	mor-ta"li-ty
im-me-di-ate	in-spec-ti-on	mu-ni"fi-cent
im-mer-si-on	in-struc-ti-on	mu-fi"ci-an
im-mu-ni-ty	in-te"grity	Nar-ra-ti-on
im-mu-ta-ble	in-tel-li-gence	na-ti"vi-ty
im-par-ti-al	in-ten-ti-on	no-bi"li-ty
im-pe"di-ment	in-te-ri-or	no-to-ri-ous
im-pe-ri-ous	in-va-si-on	O-be-di-ence
im-per-ti-nent	in-ven-ti-on	ob-jec-ti-on
im-pe"tu-ous	in-ve"te-rate	ob-la-ti-on
im-pla"ca-ble	in-vi-o-late	ob-li"te-rate
im-por-tu-nate	in-vi"fi-ble	ob-li"vi-on
im-po"ve-rish	i-ro"ni-cal	ob-nox-i-ous
im-pref-si-on	ir-re"gu-lar	ob-scu-ri-ty
im-pu-ni-ty	ir-re"ve-rent	ob-struc-ti-on
in-ces-sant-ly	ir-rup-ti-on	oc-ca-si-on
in-ci"si-on	Ju-di"ci-al	oe-co"no-my
in-con-gru-ous	ju-di"ci-ous	of-fi"ci-ous
in-cor-po-rate	La-bo-ri-ous	om-ni"po-tent
in-de"fi-nite	las-ci-vi"ous	om-ni"sci-ent
in-de-li-ble	le-gi"ti-mate	o-pi"ni-on
in-dem-ni-fy	li-cen-ti-ate	op-pref-si-on
in-dem-ni-ty	li-cen-ti-ous	op-pro-bri-ous
in-du"stri-ous	lieu-te"nan-cy	o"ra-ti-on
in-ef-fa-ble	li-ti"gi-ous	o-ri"gi-nal

out-ra-gi-ous	pro-di"gi-ous	fa-ti-e-ty
Par-ti"cu-lar	pro-fes-fi-on	fe-cu-ri-ty
par-ti"ti-on	pro-ge"ni-tor	fe-di-ti"on
pa-the"ti-cal	pro-por-ti-on	fe-ve-ri-ty
pa-vi"li-on	pro-pri-e-ty	fi-mi"li-tude
pe-cu-li-ar	pro"spe"ri-ty	fin-pli"ci-ty
pe-nu-ri-ous	pro-vin-ci-al	fin-ce"ri-ty
per-di"ti-on	pro-vi"fi-on	fo-bri-e-ty
per-fec-ti-on	punc-ti"li-o	fo-ci-e-ty
per-fi"di-ous	pur-ga-ti-on	fo-lem-ni-ty
per-ni"ci-ous	Qua-ter-ni-on	sub-jec-ti-on
per-pe"tu-al	quo-ti"di-an	sub-mis-fi-on
per-plex-i-ty	Re-bel-li-on	sub-scrip-ti-on
per"spi-cu-ous	re-cep-ta-cle	sub-ser-vi-ent
per-sua-fi-on	re-cep-ti-on	sub-stan-ti-al
pe-ti"ti-on	re-ci"pro-cal	sub-trac-ti-on
phi"lo"so-pher	re-demp-ti-on	sub-ser-vi-ent
phy-fi"ci-an	re-din-te-grate	suc-ces-fi-on
pol-lu-ti-on	re-flec-ti-on	suf-fi"ci-ent
pos-ses-fi-on	re-ge"ne-rate	sta"bi"li-ty
po-fi"ti-on	re-jec-ti-on	su-pre-ma-cy
po"ste-ri-ty	re-i"te-rate	Tau-to"lo-gy
po"sti"li-on	re-la-ti-on	tem-pe"stu-ous
po-ten-ti-al	re-li"gi-on	ter-re"stri-al
pre-ci"pi-tate	re-luc-tan-cy	tra"di"ti-on
pre-de"sti-nate	re-mis-fi-on	tran-qui"li-ty
pre-dic-ti-on	res-pon-si-ble	trans-gres-fi-on
pre-do"mi-nate	re-sto"ra-tive	trans-la-ti-on
pre-e"mi-nence	re-stric-ti-on	tri-en-ni-al
pre-pa"ra-tive	re-ten-ti-on	tu-i"ti-on
pre-po"ste-rous	re-ta-li-ate	tu-mul-tu-ous
pre-ro"ga-tive	rhe"to"ri-cal	ty-ran-ni-al
pres-by"te-ry	ri"di"cu-lous	Va-ca-ti-on
pre-scrip-ti-on	sa-ga"ci-ty	va-cu-i-ty
pre-sump-tu-ous	Sal-va-ti-on	ve-ne-re-al

ve-ra ["] ci-ty	vic-to-ri-ous	U-bi ["] qui-ty
ver-mi ["] li-on	vir-gi ["] ni-ty	un-cer-tain-ty
vex-a-ti-on	vi-va ["] ci-ty	un-righ-te-ous
vi-cif-fi-tude	vo-lup-tu-ous	ux-o-ri-ous

TABLE III.

Words accented on the Third Syllable.

A ["] Da-man-tine	ma-ra-ve-dis
af-fi-da-vit	me ["] lan-cho-lic
a-gri-cul-ture	me-mo-ran-dom
a ["] na-bap-tist	mis-ad-ven-ture
ap-pre-hen-sive	me-ta-mor-phose
ar-bi-tra-tor	No-men-cla-tor
Bar-ri-ca-do	Om-ni-pre-sent
Co-ad-ju-tor	or-na-men-tal
com-pre-hen-sive	Pa-tro-ny ["] mic
cor-re-spon-dent	pe-do-bap-tism
Dis-in-he ["] rit	per-ad-ven-ture
dis-con-ti-nue	per-se-ve-rance
For-ni-ca-tor	pre-de-ces-sor
How-so-e ["] ver	Sa-cer-do-tal
In-ter-lo ["] per	fu-do-ri ["] fic
in-ter-mix-ture	sup-ple-men-tal
Ma-the-ma ["] tics	Who-so-e ["] ver

On the last Syllable.

Le ["] ger-de-main	Ne ["] ver-the-les
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A PRAXIS on the foregoing Chapter, consisting of Words not exceeding Four Syllables.

OF RELIGION.

A School-boy entering upon his learning, imagines it a work of great difficulty, that it will require abundance of labour and care, that the procedure must cost him much pains, besides the fear of losing many and delightful hours of play. He is very loth to begin; all the persuasions, advices, or threatenings of his master are irksome to him; but as he proceeds further, and perceives the advantages which he will gain by good tuition, it appears with a more delightful prospect: he will relinquish all joys and youthful sports, to arrive at some perfection in learning; each author affords him new delights, and therein he places his chiefest contentment.

So it is with most men. Being advis'd to a religious course, they imagine it a terrible task, impossible to be undergone, and that they shall never go thro' with it; that it will rob them of all their darling pleasures, and deprive them of all their beloved enjoyments. This makes them very loth to set about it; they think it too severe, and full only of austerity; the way seems very rugged and troublesome, and they are unwilling to travel in that path: but if they once conquer the reluctance of their sensual appetites, and overthrow their obstructions; if they but once begin to be sen-

fible of the pernicious consequences of their mistake, thence-forward they meet the most ravishing delights. Then religion seems truly pleasant and agreeable; practice removes the difficulty, and makes the dreaded labour easy; they would not then quit their present state for all the transitory enjoyments the world can afford. Then they acknowledge, that its beginning only is laborious, its continuance pleasant, and its end the truest felicity.

N. B. See more lessons in the Appendix.

C H A P. VI.

Words of Five Syllables.

T A B L E I.

Words accented on the second Syllable.

A -Bo ^u mi-na-ble	ex-tra ^u va-gan-cy
am-bi ^u ti-ous-ly	ex-u-be ^u ran-cy
a-po ^u the-ca-ry	Har-mo-ni-ous-ly
aux-i ^u li-a-ry	he-re ^u di-ta-ry
Com-mu-ni-ca-ble	Im-me-di-ate-ly
con-fec-ti-on-er	in-cen-di-a-ry
con-fe ^u de-ra-cy	in-con-ti-nen-cy
con-temp-tu-ous-ly	in-cor-rup-ti-ble
con-ti ^u nu-al-ly	in-e ^u vi-ta-ble
con-tri-bu-ta-ry	in-ex-o-ra-ble
con-ve-ni-en-cy	in-i ^u mi-ta-ble
Dis-cre ^u di-ta-ble	in-nu-me-ra-ble
Ef-fi ^u ci-en-cy	in-su-per-a-ble
e-gre-gi-ous-ly	ir-re ^u par-a-ble
e-spe ^u ci-al-ly	ir-re-proach-a-ble
ex-tor-ti-o-ner	ir-re ^u vo-ca-ble

Laf-ci"vi-ouf-nefs
 le-gi"ti-ma-cy
 No-to-ri-ouf-ly
 O-ri"gi-nal-ly
 Pe-cu-ni-a-ry
 per-pe"tu-al-ly
 pro-tho"no-ta-ry

Re-po"fi-to-ry
 Un-ne"cef-fa-ry
 un-rea-son-a-ble
 un-mea"sur-a-ble
 un-pro-fi-ta-ble
 un-righ-te-ouf-nefs
 un-fe"pa-ra-ble

T A B L E II.

Of Words of Five Syllables, accented on the Middle Syllable.

A B-di"ca-ti-on
 a"ca-de"mi-cal
 ac-cep-ta-ti-on
 ac-qui-fi"ti-on
 ad-mi-ra-ti-on
 ad-mo-ni"ti-on
 a"do-ra-ti-on
 a"du-la-ti-on
 af-fa-bi"li-ty
 af-fec-ta-ti-on
 al-le-ga-ti-on
 al-le-go"ri-cal
 am-bi-gu-i-ty
 am-mu-ni"ti-on
 am-pu-ta"ti-on
 a"na-the"ma-tize
 a"ni-mo"fi-ty
 an-ni-ver-sa-ry
 an-no-ta-ti-on
 ap-pa-ri"ti-on

ap-pel-la-ti-on
 af-fi"du-i-ty
 a"stro-lo"gi-cal
 a"stro-no"mi-cal
 a"va-ri"ci-ous
 Be-a-ti"fi-cal
 be"ne-dic-ti-on
 be"ne-fi"ci-al
 Ca"sti-ga-ti-on
 ce"le-bra-ti-on
 ce"re-mo-ni-al
 cir-cu-la-ti-on
 cir-cum-ci"fi-on
 cir-cum-spec-ti-on
 co-ef-sen-ti-al
 com-bi"na-ti-on
 com-pe-ti"ti-on
 com-mi"na-ti-on
 com-pre-hen-fi-ble
 com-pre-hen-fi-on

con-de-scen-fi-on	dis-o-be-di-ent
con-fla-gra-ti-on	dis-pen-sa-ti-on
con-fu-ta-ti-on	dis-po-fi ^{ti} -on
con-gre-ga-ti-on	dis-so-lu-ti-on
con-ju-ra-ti-on	di st ri-bu-ti-on
con-se-cra-ti-on	di ^{vi} -na-ti-on
con-so-la-ti-on	do ^{mi} -na-ti-on
con-stel-la-ti-on	E ^{du} -ca-ti-on
con-ster-na-ti-on	ef-fi-ca-ci-ous
con-sti ^{tu} -ti-on	e ^{lo} -cu-ti-on
con-sul-ta-ti-on	e ^{mu} -la-ti-on
con-tem-pla-ti-on	e ^{pi} -de ^{mi} -cal
con-tra-dic-ti-on	e-qua-ni ^{mi} -ty
con-tri ^{bu} -ti-on	e ^{sti} -ma-ti-on
con-tu-ma-ci-ous	ex-com-mu-ni-cate
con-tu-me-li-ous	ex-e-cra-ti-on
con-ver-sa-ti-on	ex-e-cu-ti-on
co ^{pu} -la-ti-on	ex-ha-la-ti-on
co ^{ro} -na-ti-on	ex-hi ^{bi} -ti-on
cor-po-ra-ti-on	ex-hor-ta-ti-on
De ^{cla} -ma-ti-on	ex-pec-ta-ti-on
de ^{cla} -ra-ti-on	ex-pe-di ^{ti} -on
de ^{di} -ca-ti-on	ex-pi-ra-ti-on
de ^{fa} -ma-ti-on	ex-pla-na-ti-on
de ^{fi} ⁿⁱ -ti-on	ex-po-fi ^{ti} -on
de ^{mo} -cra-ti-cal	Fer-men-ta ^{ti} -on
de ^{mon} -stra-ti-on	for-ni-ca-ti-on
de ^{po} -fi ^{ti} -on	Ge ^{ne} -ra-ti-on
de-pri-v ^{ti} -on	ge ^{ne} -ro-fi-ty
de ^{pu} -ta-ti-on	Ha ^{bi} -ta-ti-on
de ^{ri} -va-ti-on	he ^{fi} -ta-ti-on
de ^{so} -la-ti-on	ho ^{spi} -ta ^{li} -ty
de ^{spe} -ra-ti-on	hy ^{po} -cri ^{ti} -cal
de ^{va} ^{sta} -ti-on	Il-le-gi ^{ti} -mate
di-a-bo-li-cal	im-be-cil-li-ty

i^umi-ta-ti-on
 im-po-fi^uti-on
 in-cli-na-ti-on
 in-cor-rup-ti-on
 in-di-vi^udu-al
 in-flam-ma-ti-on
 in-qui-fi^uti-on
 in-spi-ra-ti-on
 in-sti^utu-ti-on
 in-sur-rec-ti-on
 in-ter-ces-fi-on
 in-tro-duc-ti-on
 in-vi-ta-ti-on
 Ju-ris-dic-ti-on
 La-men-ta-ti-on
 li^ube-ra^uli-ty
 li^umi-ta-ti-on
 Ma-gi^uste-ri-al
 mag-na-ni-mi-ty
 ma^uthe-ma-ti-cal
 me-di-o^ucri-ty
 me-di-ta-ti-on
 mi^uni-st-ra-ti-on
 mis-con-struc-ti-on
 mo^ude-ra-ti-on
 mul-ti-pli^uci-ty
 mu-ta-bi^uli-ty
 Na^uvi-ga-ti-on
 non-con-for-mi-ty
 nu-me-ra-ti-on
 Ob-li^uga-ti-on
 ob-ser-va-ti-on
 oc-cu-pa-ti-on
 o-do-ri^ufe-rous
 o^upe-ra-ti-on

op-por-tu-ni-ty
 op-po-fi^uti-on
 or-di-na-ti-on
 o^usten-ta-ti-on
 Par-ti-a^uli-ty
 per-pen-di^ucu-lar
 per-pe-tu-i-ty
 per-se-cu-ti-on
 per-spi^ucu-i-ty
 per-tur-ba-ti-on
 pe^usti-len-ti-al
 pos-si-bi^uli-ty
 pre^upa-ra-ti-on
 pre^user-va-ti-on
 prin-ci-pa^uli-ty
 pro^ucla-ma-ti-on
 pro^udi-ga^uli-ty
 pro-hi-bi^uti-on
 pro-pa-ga-ti-on
 pro-ro-ga-ti-on
 pro^uvi-den-ti-al
 pro^uvo-ca-ti-on
 pub-li-ca-ti-on
 pu-si-la^uni-mous
 pu-tre-fac-ti-on
 Quint-es-sen-ti-al
 Re^ucol-lec-ti-on
 re^ufor-ma-ti-on
 re^ulax-a-ti-on
 re^uno-va-ti-on
 re^upe-ti-ti-on
 re^upre-hen-si-on
 re-pro-ba^uti-on
 re^upu-ta-ti-on
 re^user-va-ti-on

re^oso-lu-ti-on
 re^osto-ra-ti-on
 re^osur-rec-ti-on
 re^otri-bu-ti-on
 re^ove-la-ti-on
 re-ve^oren-ti-al
 re^ovo-lu-ti-on
 Sa^ocri-le-gi-ous
 fa^olu-ta-ti-on
 fa^otis-fac-ti-on
 fe^opa-ra-ti-on
 fin-gu-la^ori-ty
 fi^otu-a-ti-on
 spe^ocu-la-ti-on
 suf-fo-ca-ti-on
 su-per-fi-ci-al
 su-per-scrip-ti-on

su-per-sti-ti-on
 sup-pli-ca-ti-on
 sup-po-si^oti-on
 sur-rep-ti^oti-ous
 Te^osti-mo-ni-al
 to^ole^ora-ti-on
 trans-por-ta-ti-on
 tri^obu-la-ti-on
 Va^ole-dic-ti-on
 va-ri-a-ti-on
 ve^oge^ota-ti-on
 ve^one-ra-ti-on
 vin-di-ca-ti-on
 vi-o-la-ti-on
 Un-ad-vis-ed-ly
 u-ni-for-mi-ty

*A PRAXIS on the foregoing Chapter, consisting of
 Words not exceeding Five Syllables.*

OF M A N.

LORD, what is man! originally dust, ingendred in sin, brought forth with sorrow, helpless in his infancy, extravagantly wild in his youth, mad in his manhood, decrepit in his age; his first voice moves pity, his last commands grief.

Nature clothes the beasts with hair, the birds with feathers, and the fishes with scales; but man is born naked; his hands cannot handle, his feet cannot walk, his tongue cannot speak, nor his eyes see aright; simple his thoughts,

vain his desires, toys his delights. He no sooner puts on his distinguishing character Reason, but he burns it with wild-fire passions, taints it with abominable pride, tears it with insatiable revenge, dirties it with avarice, and stains it with debauchery!

His next state is full of miseries. Fears torment, hopes intoxicate, cares perplex, enemies assault him, friends betray him, thieves rob him, wrongs oppress him, and dangers way-lay him.

His last scene is deplorable; his eyes dim, hands feeble, feet lame, sinews shrunk, bones dry; his days are full of sorrow, his nights of pain, his life miserable, his death terrible; his infancy is full of folly, youth of disorder and toil, age of infirmity.

Lord, what is man! A dunghill blanch'd with snow, a May-game of fortune, a mark for malice, a butt for envy! if poor, despised; if rich, flatter'd; if prudent, mistrusted; if simple, derided! His beauty is but a flower; his strength grass; his wit a flash; his wisdom, folly; his judgment weak; his art, imperfection; his glory, a blaze; his time, a span; himself, a bubble! He is born crying, lives laughing, and dies groaning!

*Who then to vain mortality shall trust,
But limns the water, or but writes in dust?*

C H A P. VII.

Words of Six and Seven Syllables.

The Accent is upon the Third Syllable from the End, unless otherwise marked.

A B-bre-vi-a-ti-on	de-ter-mi-na-ti-on
a-bo-mi-na-ti-on	di-la ^h pi-da-ti-on
ac-com-mo-da-ti-on	dis-ad-van-ta-ge-ous
ad-mi-ni-s-tra-ti-on	dis-con-ti-nu-a-ti-on
a ^h ni-mad-ver-fi-on	dis ^h fi-mu-la-ti-on
an-ni-hi ^h la-ti-on	Ec-cle-fi-a ^h sti-al
an-nun-ci-a-ti-on	e ^h di-fi-ca-ti-on
ar ^h chi-e-pi ^h sco-pal	e-ja-cu-la-ti-on
a-ri ^h sto ^h cra ^h ti-cal	e ^h lee-mo-fi ^h na-ry
af-fas-fi ^h na-ti-on	en-thu-si-a ^h sti-cal
af ^h se ^h ve-ra-ti-on	e-qui-vo-ca-ti-on
af-fo-ci-a-ti-on	e-ra-di-ca-ti-on
Ca ^h pi ^h tu-la-ti-on	e-va-cu-a-ti-on
ce-re-mo-ni-ous-ly	e-va-po-ra-ti-on
cir-cum-lo-cu-ti-on	ex-a-mi-na-ti-on
cir-cum-vol-lu-ti-on	ex-a ^h spe-ra-ti-on
co-es-sen-ti-a ^h li-ty	ex-com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on
co-me-mo-ra-ti-on	ex-po-stu-la-ti-on
com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on	ex-te-nu-a-ti-on
con-fi-de-ra-ti-on	ex-tra-or-di-na-ry
con-sub-stan-ti-a-ti-on	Fa-mi ^h li-a ^h ri-ty
con-ti-nu-a-ti-on	for-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
cor-ro-bo-ra-ti-on	fruc-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
De ^h li-be-ra-ti-on	Ge-o-gra-phi-cal-ly
de-li ^h ne-a-ti-on	glo-ri-fi-ca-ti-on
de-no-mi-na-ti-on	gra-ti-fi-ca-ti-on

He ^{te} ro-ge-ne-ous	pro-por-ti-o-na-ble
hu-mi ^{li} a-ti-on	pu-ri-fi-ca-ti-on
l ^{ma} gi-na-ti-on	pu-fil-la-ni-mi-ty
im-mu-ta-bi ^{li} -ty	Qua ^{li} -fi-ca-ti-on
in-fal-li-bi ^{li} -ty	Ra ^{ti} -fi-ca-ti-on
in-sen-fi-bi ^{li} -ty	re-ca-pi-tu-la-ti-on
in-ter-pre-ta-ti-on	re ^{com} -men-da-ti-on
in-ter-ro-ga-ti-on	re ^{con} -ci ^{li} -a-ti-on
ir-re-gu-la-ri-ty	re-ge ^{ne} -ra-ti-on
Ma-the-ma-ti ^{ci} -an	re ^{pre} -sen-ta-ti-on
mo ^{di} -fi-ca-ti-on	re-ta-li-a-ti-on
mor-ti-fi-ca-ti-on	Sanc-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
mul-ti ^{pli} -ca-ti-on	fig-ni-fi-ca-ti-on
Na ^{rū} -ra ^{li} -za-ti-on	fo ^{lem} -ni-za-ti-on
O-be-di-en-ti-al	fu-pe-ri-o ^{ri} -ty
Pe-de ^{sti} -na-ti-on	Trans-fi ^{gu} -ra-ti-on
pro-cra ^{sti} -na-ti-on	tran-sub-ſtan-ti-a-ti-on
pro-nun-ci-a-ti-on	Un-cir-cum-ci ^{fi} -on
pro-pi ^{ti} -a-ti-on	u-ni-ver-fa-li-ty

*A PRAXIS on the foregoing Chapter, consisting of
some Words of six Syllables.*

Early P I E T Y.

THAT traveller is unquestionably more likely to accomplish his journey, that sets out betimes in the morning, than he that lingers till the sun's declination. A great deal of pains must be used to regain the minutes that are fled; which, had they been well employed, that labour had been saved. It requires more indefatigable labour to recover wasted time,

than beneficially to improve it, when present. The hazards are infinite, the difficulties extraordinary; and vastly disproportional are the odds, that may attend delay. He that defers the works of piety till ripe years, or old age, is very uncertain of securing his salvation. Evil habits are not soon put off, having once taken root they are not easily supplanted, or perhaps time may not be allow'd; for the abuse of God's mercy is no warrant for the continuation of it, and much more remains to be performed in an inch of time, than need to have been done in our whole span. Humiliation for past transgressions, is a work indispensibly necessary; but a careful obedience lightens the burden, and facilitates the task, to the performance of which, there is no method so rationally effectual as to begin young. An early piety is a great step towards walking in the paths of goodness; and a *child train'd up in the way that he should go, will not depart from it when he is old.* Lord water us in the spring, with the dew of heaven, that at the universal harvest of the world, thou may'st gather us into thy Paradisaical garner!

*Some have dy'd young, while others old have fell;
Yet those liv'd long enough, who lived well.*

*Proper Names, and Words usually written with a
Capital Letter at the beginning.*

T A B L E I.

Words of One Syllable.

A I Aix Anne; Bath Bede Bell Blan Blanch
Boyn Boys Briel Buz; Caen Cain Charles
Christ Cis Claude Cleves Crete Cush; Dan Dane
Delft Diepe Dort Dutch; Elb Er Eve; Fez
France French Fulk; Gad Gath Gaul George
Ghent God Greece Greek Guise; Hague Hor
Hugh Hull Hur; Jah James Jane Jew Joan Job
John Jove Joice Jude June; Kent Kir Kish Koz;
Lisle Lot Luke Luz Lyn; Maese Mark Mars
May Mede Mentz Metz Meuse Mons; Nants
Ner Nice Nile Nob Nod Noph; Og Owze; Pan
Paul Phut Pierce Pul Pur; Ralph Reu Rhine
Rhodes Rhone Roan Rome Ruth Rye; Saul
Scot Sein Seir Seth Shaul Shem Shur Spain Spire
Swede; Thames Thebes Toul Tours Trent Troy
Turk Tweed Tyre; Ur Uz; Wales Ware Wells
Wilts Worms; York; Zair Ziph Ziz Zouch Zug
Zuph Zuz Zuyd.

T A B L E II.

Proper Names of Two Syllables, having the Accent on the First Syllable.

A A-ron	A-phek	Ba-lak	Ce-dron
Ab-ba	A-pril	Bal-tic	Ce-phas
A-bel	A-ram	Ba-rak	Ce-far
Ab-ner	Ar-kite	Ba-ruch	Cal-dees
A-chish	Ar-nold	Ba-shan	Chat-ham
A-chor	Ar-non	Bed-ford	Che-rub
Ach-fa	A-fa	Bed-lam	Chil-mad
A ^d dam	A-faph	Be-rith	Chim-ham
Ad-vent	Ash-dod	Ber-nard	Chi-na
A-gag	A-sher	Be ^r ryl	Chi ^u flu
A ^d gate	Asth-ma	Be ^u thel	Chit-tim
A-gur	A ^u thens	Beth-shan	Chy ^u mist
A-hab	Au-gust	Bil-dad	Christ-mas
A-haz	Au-tumn	Bil-had	Cle ^u ment
Al-bert	A-ven	Bif-cay	Cli-mate
Al-fred	A-vims	Bla ^u stus	Co ^u logn
Al-gum	A-vites	Blen-heim	Con-clave
Al-mug	A-vith	Bo-az	Co-os
A ^u loes	Az-buck	Bo-tolph	Cor-ban
Al-pha	A-zem	Boz-rah	Co-rinth
Al-phage	Az-mon	Bri ^u stol	Coz-bi
Am-mon	A-zure	Bri ^u tain	Cu-shan
Am-non	A-zez	Ca ^u desb	Cu-shi
A-mos	Az-zah	Ca ^u lais	Cy-clops
Am-ram	Ba-al	Ca-leb	Cy-prus
A-nak	Ba-bel	Cam-bridge	Cy-rus
An-drew	Bak-buk	Car-mel	Da-gon
An-nas	Ba-laam	Ca ^u stor	Da ^u nites

Da'nube	E-li	Go-shen	I'saac
Da-than	El-len	Gui'nea	In-dies
Da-vid	En-dor	Ha'dad	Isp-wich
De-bir	En-glish	Ha-gar	Ja-bal
De-dan	E-noch	Hag-gai	Jab-bock
Del-phos	E-nos	Ha-man	Ja-bin
De-mas	E-phod	Ha-mor	Ja-cob
Den-bigh	E-phron	Ha-ran	Ja-el
Der-be	E-fau	He-ber	Jam-bres
Der-by	Esh-col	He-brew	Jan-nes
Di-bon	Es-rom	He-bron	Ja-phet
Di-nah	Es-sex	Hec-tic	Ja-son
Do-eg	Esh-her	He-ge	Je-hu
Dor-cas	E-tham	Hen-ry	Jeph-thah
Do-than	E'thicks	Her-mes	Jes-se
Dub-lin	Eu-rope	Her-mit	JE-SUS
Dun-kirk	Ez-ra	Her-mon	Je-thro
Dur-ham	Fal-mouth	He-ro	Jo-ab
Ea'ster	Fe-lix	He'rod	Jo-ash
E-bal	Fen-wick	Hert-ford	Jo-bab
E-ber	Fest'us	Hin-nom	Jo-el
E-cho	Fran-cis	Hoch-stet	Jok-tan
Ec-logue	Fran-cis	Hol-land	Jo-nas
E-den	Fri-day	Ho-mer	Jop-pa
Ed-mund	Ga-al	Hoph-ni	Jo-seph
E-dom	Ga-za	Ho'race	Jo-tham
Ed-ward	Ge-ber	Ho-reb	Ju-bal
Ed-win	Ger-man	Hum-ber	Ju-dah
Eg-bert	Ger-shom	Hum-phrey	Ju-das
E-glon	Ge-shur	Hu-shi	Ju-dith
E-gypt	Ge-zer	Hu-shim	Ju-ly
E-hud	Gil-bert	Hu-zoth	Ju'stus
E-kron	Gil-gal	Hy-dra	Ka'desh
E-lam	God-win	Hy-men	Ke'dar
El-dad	Go-mer	Hy-phen	Kei-lah

Ke-nite	Mar-tha	Om-ri	Rab-bi
Ki-son	Ma-ry	O-nan	Ra-ca
Kit-tim	Mat-than	O-nyx	Ra-chel
Ko-hath	Mat-thew	O-phir	Ra-hab
Ko-rah	May-or	O ^h phrah	Ra-mah
La-ban	Med-way	Op-ticks	Reu-ben
La-chish	Me-shech	O-reb	Ri ^h chard
La-mech	Mi-cah	Or-nan	Rim-mon
La ^h tin	Mi ^h lan	O ^h vid	Riz-pah
Lau ^h rence	Mil-cah	Ox-ford	Ro ^h bert
Le-ah	Mil-dred	Oz-ni	Ro ^h ger
Leo ^h nard	Mo-ab	Pa-dan	Ro-mans
Le ^h tice	Mo-loch	Pam-phlet	Row-land
Le ^h vi	Mo ^h narch	Pa ^h nic	Ru-fus
Le-vite	Mon-day	Pa ^h ris	Sa-lem
Lew-is	Mon-mouth	Pa-shur	Sal-mon
Lib-nah	Mo-fes	Pe-ka	Sam-son
Lin-corn	Muf-ti	Pe-leg	Sap-phire
Lif-bon	Na-bal	Pem-broke	Sa-rah
Litch-field	Na-both	Pe-ter	Sar-dine
Lo ^h gic	Na-dab	Phan-tasm	Sar-dis
Lon-don	Na-dir	Pha-rez	Sa-tan
Lu-cy	Na-hor	Phe-nix	Sa ^h turn
Lyd-da	Na-hum	Phi ^h lip	Sa ^h voy
Ly ^h ric	Na-ples	Pi-late	Se-lah
Ly-stra	Na-than	Pi-rate	Se ^h vern
Ma-chir	Ne-bat	Pif-gah	Sha-drach
Ma ^h dam	Ne-cho	Pla ^h net	Shal-lum
Ma-dan	Nec-tar	Pri ^h scā	She-chem
Ma ^h gic	Nim-rod	Pro ^h logue	Shit-tim
Ma-gog	No-ah	Pro ^h vost	Shu-hite
Mam-mon	Nor-man	Pfal-mist	Shu-shan
Mam-re	Nor-wich	Pu-dens	Si-mon
Man-na	O-bed	Quin-tus	Si-nai
Mar-quis	O-mer	Rab-bah	Si-on

Proper Names of Two Syllables.

Smyr ['] na	Tar-shish	Tues-day	Ze-nith
So ['] dom	Tha-mar	Ty-rus	Ze-red
South-wark	Tho-mas	Vash-ti	Zi-ba
Staf-ford	Thum-mim	Ve-nice	Zig-lag
Ste-phen	Thurf-day	U-rim	Zil-pah
Sto-ic	Ti-tus	Uz-zah	Zim-ri
Suc-coth	To-bit	Wal-ter	Zi-on
Sun-day	To-paz	War-rick	Zip-dor
Ta ['] bor	To-phet	Xer ['] xes	Zo-phar
Ta ['] lent	Tri-bune	Za-dok	Zo-an
Tan-gent	Tu-bal	Zal-mon	Zo-ar

Words accented on the latter Syllable.

A ['] dage	Co-los	Ju-ly	O-stend
A-men	E ['] squire	Ma-drid	Stock-holm
Car-lisle	Hoch-stet	Mo-gul	Thou-lon
Ca-tarrh	Ja-pan	Na-varre	

TABLE III.

*Proper Names of Three Syllables.**Accent on the first Syllable.*

A ['] Bi-gail	Ad-mi-ral	A ['] ma-lek
A ['] bi-shag	A ['] fri-ca	A ['] ma-fa
A ['] bi-shai	A ['] ga-bus	A ['] me-thyft
A ['] bi-ud	Al-chy-mist	A ['] na-gram
A-bra-ham	Al-ge-bra	A ['] nar-chy
Ab-fa-lom	Al-mo-dad	An-gle-sey

An-gli-cism	Car-bun-cle	E ^{li} -phas
An-ti-christ	Car-me-lite	El-ka-nah
An-ti-och	Ca ^{ta} -raet	E ^{ly} -mas
An-ti-pas	Ca ^{te} -chism	E ^{me} -rald
An-tho-ny	Ca ^{tho} -lic	E ^{pa} -phras
A ^{pho} -rism	Chan-cel-lor	E-phra-im
A-qui-la	Chan-ce-ry	E ^{pi} -cure
A-re-tas	Che ^{ru} -bim	E ^{pi} -logue
Ar-ra-gon	Chi ^{che} -ster	E ^{thel} -bert
Ar-te-mas	Cho ^{co} -late	Eu-cha-rist
Ash-ke-lon	Chri ^{sti} -an	E ^{ve} -rard
Au-stri-a	Chro ⁿⁱ -cle	Eu-lo-gy
Bac-cha-nals	Chri-fo-lyte	Ex-e-ter
Ba ^{by} -lon	Chri ^{fo} -stom	Ex-o-dus
Bar-ba-ry	Clau-di-us	Ex-or-cism
Bar-na-bas	Cle-o-phas	Fre ^{de} -rick
Ba ^{ro} -net	Col-che-ster	Gab-ba-tha
Ba ^r -fa-bas	Co ^{lo} -nel	Ga-bri-el
Ba ^{fi} -lisk	Con-stantine	Ga ^{li} -lee
Bath-she-ba	Cor-fi-ca	Gal-lo-way
Bdel-li-um	Cy ^{pri} -an	Ge ^{ne} -sis
Be-li-al	Da ^{ma} -ris	Ge ^{no} -a
Ben-ja-min	Da ⁿⁱ -el	Ger-ma-ny
Be ^{tha} -ny	De ^{bo} -rah	Gi ^{be} -ah
Beth-le-hem	De ^{ca} -logue	Gi ^{de} -on
Beth-pha-ge	De ^{li} -lah	Gi ^{le} -ad
Beth-she-mesh	De ^{von} -shire	Glou-ce ^{ster}
Bi ^{ga} -my	Di ^{dy} -mus	Gol-go-tha
Bo ⁿⁱ -face	Do-na-tist	Gre ^{go} -ry
Buck-ing-ham	E ^{din} -burgh	Ha ^{vi} -lah
Cai-a-phas	E ^{do} -mites	Ha-ze-el
Ca-na-an	E ^{kro} -nites	He ^{mi} -sphere
Can-da-ce	E ^{la} -mites	Hep ^{tar} -chy
Can-ti-cle	E-li-ab	He ^{re} -ford
Ca-pri-corn	E-li-hu	Ho ^{ro} -scope

Hu-go-not	Ly ["] ci-a	Pass-o-ver
Hun-ga-ry	Ly ["] di-a	Pa ["] ta-ra
Hun-ting-ton	Ly ["] fi-as	Pa-tri-arch
l ["] ro-ny	Mach-pe-lah	Pa ["] tro-bas
Ish-bo-sheth	Mag-da-len	Pen-te-cost
Ish-ma-el	Ma-ho-met	Pe ["] nu-el
Is-ra-el	Ma ["] la-chi	Per-ga-mos
Is-sa-char	Man-tu-a	Per-fi-ans
I ["] ta-ly	Mar-ga-ret	Pha ["] nu-el
Je ["] bu-fite	Mar-ge-ry	Pha ["] ri-sees
Je ["] su-ite	Me-di-a	Phi ["] li ["] stines
Je-shu-run	Me ["] le-a	Phi ["] ne-has
Je ["] ze-bel	Me ["] li-ta	Phry ["] gi-a
Jez-re-el	Mer-cu-ry	Pon-ti-us
Jo-a-chim	Me-ta-phor	Por-tu-gal
Jo ["] na-dab	Mid-dle-fex	Po ["] ti-phar
Jo ["] na-than	Mi ["] ri-am	Pres-by-ter
Jo-sa-phat	Mo-a-bite	Pro ["] cho-rus
Jos-ce-lin	Mo ["] de-na	Pub-li-can
Jo ["] shu-a	Mor-di-cai	Pu-ri-tan
Ju-bi-lee	Mu ["] sco-vy	Rab-sha-keh
Ju-da-ism	Na-a-man	Ram-mi-lies
Ju-li-us	Na-o-mi	Ro ["] che-ster
Ju-pi-ter	Naph-ta-li	Ro ["] ge-lim
Kad-mi-el	Na ["] ze-reth	Ro ["] fa-mond
Ka ["] len-dar	Na ["] za-rite	Sad-du-cees
Ka ["] tha-rine	Ni ["] co-las	Sa ["] la ["] min
Ke ["] mu-el	Ni ["] ne-veh	Sa ["] mu-el
Ko-ha-thites	Nor-man-dy	San-he-drim
La ["] za-rus	Not-ting-ham	Sa ["] tur-day
Le ["] ba-non	O ["] be-lisk	Sax-o-ny
Lei-ce ["] ster	O-pi-um	Sce ["] le-ton
Le ["] mu-el	Oth-ni-el	Se-ra-phem
Lu-ci-fer	Pa ["] la-tine	She ["] me-i
Lu-ci-us	Pa ["] le ["] stine	Shrews-bu-ry

Shu-na-mite	Te ^m ma-nite	Whit-sun-tide
Si ^c ci-ly	Te ⁿ na-riff	Wil-li-am
Si ^m mi-on	Ter-ri-er	Win-che-ster
Si ^f se-ra	Ti ^m mo-thy	Wi ⁿ ni-fred
So ^d do-mite	The-o-dore	Wor-ce-ster
So ^l lo-mon	Tu ^f ca-ny	Xe ⁿ no-phon
Soft-he-nes	Ty ^c hi-cus	Zab-di-el
Swit-zer-land	Va ^l len-tine	Za ^c cha-ry
Syl-ve st er	Va ^t ti-can	Za ^r re-phah
Sy ^r ri-ans	U-ri-el	Ze-be ^d dee
Ta ^b bi-tha	Uz-zi-el	Ze ^b bu-lun
Tar-ta-ry	Wed-nef-day	Zip-po-rah
Te-ko-ah	West-min-ster	Zo-di-ac
Te ^l le-scope		

TABLE IV.

The Accent is upon the second Syllable in the following words.

A -Bad-don	Au-gu st us	Cho-ra-zin
A-bi-a	A-zo-tus	Co-ni-ah
A-bi-hu	Ba-rab-bas	Cy-re-ne
A-bi-ram	Bar-je-fus	Da-ma ^{sc} us
A-cro st ic	Bar-jo-na	Da-ri-us
A-dul-lam	Bar-zil-lai	De-cem-ber
A-grip-pa	Bel-shaz-zar	Di-a-na
A-hi-jah	Ben-ha-dad	Di-lem-ma
A-hi-tub	Ber-ni-ce	E-lip-tic
A-po st ate	Be th es-da	E-li-as
A-po st le	Bis-sex-tile	E-li-jah
Ap-pen-dix	Chal-de-a	E-li ^{sha}
Arch-an-gel	Chi-me-ra	E-qua-tor

E-raf-mus	Mat-thi-as	Sa-lo-me
E-ra ^{stus}	Me-ra-ri	San-bal-let
E-fai-as	Mef-fi-as	Sap-phi-ra
Eu-ni-ce	Mi-le-tum	Sa-rep-ta
Eu-phra-tes	Na-as-son	Sep-tem-ber
Ge-ha-zi	Ni-ca-nor	Su-fan-na
Ge-ne-va	No-vem-ber	Syl-va-nus
Ge-riz-zim	Oc-to-ber	Ter-tul-lus
Go-li-ah	O-lym-pic	Tue-to ^{nic}
Go-mor-rah	O-me-ga	Thad-de-us
Hab-bak-kuk	O-ri-on	To-bi-as
Hil-ki-ah	O-zi-as	Try-phe-na
Ho-ri-zon	Phe-ni-ce	Try-pho-sa
Ho-san-na	Phi-le-mon	Vi-en-na
Ho-se-a	Phi-le-tus	U-phar-fin
Je-ho-ram	Phi ^{lip} -pi	U-ri-ah
Je-ho-vah	Pris-cil-la	Uz-zi-ah
Jo-fi-as	Re-be ^{kah}	Zac-che-us
Ju-de-a	Sa-be-ans	Zal-mu-na
Ke-tu-rah	Sal-mo-ne	Ze-bo-im
Ma-naf-seh		

TABLE V.

Words accented on the last Syllable.

A ^{Ber} -deen	Ca ^{mi} -far	Ca ^{va} -lier
Am-ster-dam	Ca ^{pu} -chin	Cla ^{ren} -cieux
Buc-ca-niers	Ca ^{ra} -van	In-gol-stadt

T A B L E VI.

Words of Four Syllables, accented on the first Syllable.

A [^] Lex-an-der	Hi-e-rar-chy	Pa [^] ne-gy [^] ric
Can-ter-bu-ry	Ja [^] ni-za-ry	Pe-ter-bo [^] rough
Fe [^] bru-a-ry	Ke-der-min-ster	Sa [^] lif-bu-ry

Words of Four Syllables, that have the Accent on the second Syllable.

A [^] bed-ne-go	Be-thu-li-a	E-li [^] za-beth
A-bi-a-thar	Be-za-le-el	E-ly [^] fi-um
A-bi [^] me-lech	Ca-per-na-um	Em-ma [^] nu-el
A-bi [^] na-dab	Ca-ta [^] stro-phe	En-thu-fi-asm
A-bi [^] no-am	Ce-fa-re-a	E-pe [^] ne-tus
A-cel-da-ma	Chro-no [^] lo-gy	E-phe-fi-ans
A-cha-i-a	Ci-li [^] ci-a	E-van-ge-list
A-chi [^] to-phel	Co-lof-fi-ans	Eu-ro [^] dy-don
A-mi [^] na-dab	Cor-ne-li-us	E-ze-ki-el
A-na [^] the-ma	Cos-mo [^] gra-phy	Ga-la-ti-a
A-po [^] cry-pha	Cy-re-ni-us	Ga-ma-li-el
A-pol-ly-on	Dal-ma-ti-a	Ge-ne-fa-ret
An-ti [^] pa-tris	De-ca [^] po-lis	Ge-o [^] gra-phy
A-ra-bi-a	De-me-tri-us	Geth-se [^] ma-ne
A-rith-me-tic	De-mo [^] cra-cy	Her-mo [^] ge-nes
Ar-me-ni-a	Di-a [^] go-nal	He [^] ro-di-as
Ar-mo-ni-ac	Di-a [^] me-ter	Hy-dro [^] gra-phy
A [^] stro [^] no [^] my	Di-o [^] ge-nes	Hy-per-bo-le
A [^] stro [^] lo-gy	Di-o [^] tre [^] phe-s	I-co-ni-cum
A [^] fyn-cri [^] tus	E-bed-me-lech	Il-ly [^] ri-um
Bar-tho [^] lo-mew	E-gyp-ti-an	I-ta [^] li-an
Ba-va-ri-a	E-li-a-kim	Je-hoi-a-da
Be [^] tha [^] ba-ra	E-li [^] me-lech	Je-hoi-a-kim

Je-ho-na-dab	Pa-la ["] ti-nate	So-fi ["] pa-ter
Je-ho ["] sha-phot	Pam-phy ["] li-a	The-o ["] do-lite
Je-ru-sa-lem	Phi ["] lip-pi-ans	The-o ["] phi-lus
Le-vi-a-than	Phi ["] li ["] sti-a	Ti-be ["] ri-us
Le-vi ["] ti-cus	Phle-bo ["] to-my	Ti-mo-the-us
Ly-sa-ni-as	Phy-lac-te-ry	Tro-gyl-li-um
Me-he-ta-bel	Po-ly ["] ga-my	Ve ["] spa-fi-an
Mel-chi ["] ze-dek	Po-ti ["] phe-ra	Vice-chan-cel-lor
Me-phi ["] bo-sheth	Quin-ti ["] li-an	Vi ["] tel-li-us
Mer-cu-ri-us	Sa-la-thi-el	U-ra-ni-a
Me-thu-se-lah	Sa-ma ["] ri-tans	U-to-pi-a
Me-tro ["] po-lis	Sar-di ["] ni-a	West-pha-li-a
Mont-go ["] me-ry	Se-mi-ra-mis	Xe-no ["] cra-tes
Na-tha ["] ni-el	Sen-na ["] che ["] rib	Ze-lo ["] phe-had
Ne-a ["] po-lis	Se-ra ["] gli-o	Ze-no-bi-a
Ni-co ["] po-lis	Si ["] gi-o-noth	Ze-rub-ba-bel
O-lym-pi-ad	Si-le-fi-a	Zi-do-ni-ans
O-ne ["] fi-mus		

TABLE VII.

Proper names of Four Syllables, having the Accent on the Third Syllable.

A -Bi-e-zer	A ["] za-ri-ah	E ["] be-ne-zer
A-bi-le-ne	Ba-ra-chi-as	E-le-a-zar
A ["] do-ni-jah	Bar-ce-lo-na	E-li-e-zer
A ["] ma-de-us	Bar-ti-me-us	For-tu-na-tus
A ["] na-bap-tist	Be-er-she-ba	Ge ["] da-li-ah
A ["] na-ni-as	Bel-te-shaz-zer	Ha ["] cha-li-ah
An-dro-ni-cus	Bo-a-ner-ges	Ha ["] da-re-zer
A ["] ri ["] star-chus	Ca ["] te-chu-men	Hal-le-lu-jah
Ar-ta ["] xer ["] xes	Co-pen-ha-gen	Ha ["] na-ni-ah
A ["] tha-li-ah	Dal-ma-nu-tha	He ["] ze-ki-ah
At-ta-li-ah	Di-a-pa-son	I-du-me-a

Proper Names of Five and Six Syllables. 81

I-tu-re-a	My-te-le-ne	Shal-ma-ne-zer
Je"co"ni-ah	Na"zi-an-zin	She"ca-ni-ah
Je"re-mi-ah	Ne-he-mi-ah	Sta"nif-la-us
Je"ro-bo-am	Ni"co-de-mus	The-o-do-rus
Ke-he-la-thah	O"ba-di-ah	Thy-a-ti-ra
La"dis-la-us	O-bed-E-dom	Tra-cho-ni-tis
Ma-ha-na-im	Pi-ha-hi-roth	Ze"ba-di-ah
Mat-ta-thi-as	Pto"le-ma-is	Ze"cha-ri-ah
Me-ne-la-us	Re-ho-bo-am	Ze"de"ki-ah
Me-ri-o-neth	Sa"ra-gof-fa	Ze"pha-ni-ah

TABLE VIII.

Proper Names of Five and Six Syllables.

Note, *The Accent is upon the last Syllable but two.*

A -Bel-beth-ma-a-cha	E"ty-mo"lo-gy
A-dra-myt-ti-um	E"van-ge"li-cal
An-da-lu-fi-a	E-vil-me"ro-dach
A"po-lo-ni-a	Ge-ne-a"lo-gy
A"ri-sto"ra-cy	Ge-o-gra"phi-cal
Be-ro-dach-Ba"la-dan	He-li-o"po-lis
Cap-pa-do-ci-a	Hi-e-ra"po-lis
Ca"ta-lo-ni-a	Hi"sto-ri-o"gra-phy
Che-dor-la-o-mer	Ho-mo-ge-ne-ous
Chri"sti-a"ni-ty	Hy-per-bo"li-cal
Deu-te"ro"no-my	Li-thu-a-ni-a
Di-o-ny"fi-us	Ly-ca-o-ni-a
Ec-cle-si-a"sti-cus	Ma"ce"do-ni-a
E-nig-ma"ti-cal	Ma-ha-la-le-el
E-qui-noc-ti-al	Me-di"ter-ra-ne-an
E-thi-o-pi-a	Me-so-po-ta-mi-a

82 *Proper Names of Five and Six Syllables.*

Me-tro-po^{li}-tan
Ne-bu-za-ra-dan
Ni-co-la-i-tan
O-ne-fi^{pho}-rus
Phi-là-del-phi-a
Phy^{fi}-og-no-my
Sa-mo-thra-ci-a

Scan-di-na-vi-a
The-o-lo^{gi}-cal
Thes-sa-lo-ni-ans
Tra-gi-co^{me}-dy
Tran-syl-va-ni-a
U-ni-ver-fi-ty

T A B L E IX.

Words accented on the last Syllable but one.

A -Bel-Miz-ra-im	Ge-de-ro ^{tha} -im
A-do ⁿⁱ -be ^{zek}	Hy-po-chon-dri-ac
A-do ⁿⁱ -ze-dek	La-o-di-ce-a
A-ha-su-e-rus	Ma-gor-mif-sa-bib
Al-mon-Dib-la-tha-im	Ma-her-shal-lal-hash-baz
A-re-o-pa-gite	Me-she-le-mi-ah
A-ri ^{ma} -the-a	Mi ^{di} -a-ni-tish
A-rif-to-bu-lus	Ne-bu-chad-nez-zar
Ba-al-pe-ra-zim	Ne-bu-chad-rez-zar
Con-ſtan-ti-no-ple	Prog-nof-ti-ca-tor
Ec-cle-fi-a ^{ſtes}	Thes-sa-lo-ni-ca
E-pa ^{phro} -di-tus	Tob-a-do-ni-jah
E ^{pi} -cu-re-an	Zaph-naph-pa-a-ne-ah

A
G U I D E
TO THE
ENGLISH TONGUE.

P A R T. II.

C H A P. I.

Of Letters in general.

The MASTER. The SCHOLAR.

M. **H**OW is the Alphabet divided?

S. The whole English Alphabet, containing twenty-six letters, is divided into vowels, and consonants.

M. What is a vowel?

S. A vowel is a letter, that makes a full and perfect sound of itself, without which there can be no syllable.

M. How many vowels are there?

S. There are five vowels; *a, e, i, o, u.*

M. Is not *y* a vowel sometimes?

S. *Y* is a vowel, when it follows a consonant, and sounds like *i*; as, *by, reply.*

M. How many consonants are there?

S. The other one and twenty letters are consonants; so called, because they make no sound nor syllable, without the help of a vowel.

M. What is a syllable?

S. A syllable is the sound of a vowel or diphthong, either with, or without consonants; as, *a, an, and, rand, strand.*

M. What is a diphthong?

S. A diphthong is the meeting of two vowels in one and the same syllable.

Note, I call it the meeting only, and not the *sound* of two vowels, according to the true and proper notion of a *diphthong*; because in many of them, one of the vowels is not at all pronounced.

M. How many diphthongs are there?

S. There are twelve diphthongs, *ai, ei, oi, and ui; au, eu, ou; ee, oo; ea, oa, and ie.*

Note, That at the end of words we use *y* and *w*, to conclude the *diphthongs*, instead of *i* and *u*, without varying the sound; which produces seven, that are call'd *improper diphthongs*; namely, *ay, ey, oy, and uy; aw, ew, and ow.*

M. What is a triphthong?

S. A triphthong is the meeting of three vowels in one syllable; as, *eau*, in beau, beauty; and *ieu* in lieu, adieu.

M. What mean you by a long syllable?

S. A long syllable is, when a single vowel is at the end of it; or when it is followed with *h, gh, gm, gn, ll, or e* final; or, lastly, when there is a diphthong in it.

M. Give some examples?

S. A-bā-fed; ah, sēlah, hīgh, nīgh-er; phlēgm, sign-ing; re-cāll-ed; a-rīse, de-spīse; strāin-er, a-māin; sea, guiⁿnea; queen, seen, &c.

Note, 1. Sometimes *e* final is added, and the *syllable* sounded short, as may be seen in the observations upon that *letter*.

2. Sometimes also the *diphthongs* are pronounced short; as may be seen in the table of *monosyllables*, (where they are also mark'd) and in the observations upon them, in the *third chapter* following.

M. What is meant by a short syllable?

S. A short syllable is that which ends with one or more consonants.

M. Give some examples of short syllables.

S. Băb-ness, rud-dër, sin-ful, for-mër, flut-tish.

CH A P. II.

Remarks on the sounds of particular Letters, and of those which are usually left out in pronunciation.

A

M. **H**OW many observations have you of the letter *a*?

S. I have three observations of the letter *a*.

M. Give the *first*.

S. *A* is not founded in these words, *Pharaoh* (Pharo) *marriage* (marrige) *carriage* (carrige) *chaplain* (chaplin) *parliament* (parliment.)

M. Give the *second*.

S. Most of the *proper names*, that have *aa*, drop one of them in the pronunciation; as, *Isaac* (Izac) *Canaan* (Canan) *Balaam* (Balim) except *Ba-al* and *Ga-al*.

M. Give the *third*.

S. *A* is founded broad like *aw*, in all words before *ld* or *ll*; as, *bald*, *scald*; *ball*, *call*, &c. and in *water*.

B

M. Give me an account in what words the letter *b* is written, but not sounded.

S. *B* is not sounded in these words following, *debt* (det) *debtor* (dětter) *subtle* (futtle) *doubt* (dout) *dumb* (dum) *thumb* (thum) *crumb* (crum) *plumb* (plum) *lamb* (lam) *limb* (lim.)

M. In what words does *b* serve to lengthen the syllable?

S. *B* like *e* final, lengthens the syllable in *climb* (clime) *comb* (come) *womb* (wome) *coxcomb* (coxcome.)

C

M. Hath *c* always one and the same sound.

S. The ancient Saxons always sounded it hard like *k*: but we pronounce it oftentimes soft like *s*.

M. When is *c* to be sounded hard?

S. *C* is hard like *k*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, and the consonants *l*, *r*; as, *came*, *clay*, *corn*, *crab*, *cub*.

M. When is *c* to be sounded soft?

S. *C* is soft like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*; as, *ce-ment*, *city*, *tendency*. Except *Aceldama*, and *Cis*, which is otherwise written *Kish*.

M. How is *sc* sounded?

S. When *sc* comes before *e* or *i*, the *c* is quite lost; as, *scene*, *science*. Except that it is sounded hard in *sceptic*, *scepticism*, *Sceva*, *skeleton*.

M. What words are there in which *c* is not sounded?

S. *C* before *k* is quite lost; as, *back*, *quick*.

It is also lost in these words, *schism* (fizm) *verdict* (verdit) *indictment* (inditement) *viçtuals* (vittles) *viçtualler* (vittler) *perfect* (perfit) *perfected* (perfited) *perfectness* (perfitness,) but it is sounded in *perfection*, *perfective*.

M. When is *ch* founded like *k*?

S. *Ch* is founded like *k* in most foreign words, especially in the proper names of the Holy Bible; as, *chymist*, *choler*; *Baruch*, *Archippus*, *Melchisedeck*, *archangel*.

M. Are not some particular words excepted?

S. The ancient English sound of *ch* is usually retained in these words, *arch*, *archbishop*, *archdeacon*, *architect*, *Rachel*, *cherubim*, *stomachic*.

M. How is the French *ch* founded?

S. The French found *ch* like *sh*; and we retain that found in many words immediately received from them, as, *chevalier* (shevaleer) *machine* (masheen) *mareschal* (marshal) *capuchin* (capusheen) *chaise* (shaise) *Champain* (Shampane.)

M. Give another observation of the sound of *ch*?

S. *Ch* is pronounced as *qu* in *choir* (quire) *chorister* (quirister.)

D

M. Give your observations on the letter *d*.

S. *D* is not founded in *ribband* (ribbin) *Wednesday* (Wensday.)

M. Give your second observation upon the letter *d*.

S. The termination *ed* is often abbreviated into *t*; as, *burned*, *burnt*; *choaked*, *choakt*; *ripped*, *ript*; *laughed*, *laught*; *passed*, *past*; *tossed*, *toft*.

Note, This abbreviation is not to be used, when any word ending in *t* or *d* takes the termination *ed* after it.

E

M. What do you observe of words ending in *en*?

S. Words ending in *en* lose the sound of *e*; as, *garden* (gard'n) *hasten* (haft'n) *heaven* (heav'n) *bitten* (bitt'n) *token* (tok'n.)

M. What words lose *e* in the pronunciation?

S. Words taking the termination *-ed* lose *e* in the pronunciation, and oftentimes in writing, but it must be supplied by an *apostrophe*; as, *scabbed*, *scabb'd*; *called*, *call'd*; *armed*, *arm'd*; *joined*, *join'd*; *grieved*, *griev'd*.

M. What other words have an *e*, that is not sounded?

S. *E* is written, but not sounded, in *heart*, *hearth*, *dearth*.

M. What is the meaning of *e* final?

S. *E* final, or *e* fervile, is that, which being at the end of words, serves only to lengthen the sound of the last syllable, but does not increase the number of syllables.

M. Give some examples of it.

S. *Came*, *blame*, *blaspheme*, *admire*, *demise*.

M. Is *e* at the end of this quality in all syllables?

S. No; for I have five exceptions.

M. Give the first.

S. Monosyllables; as, *the*, *she*, must retain their full sound, because they have no other vowel.

M. Give the second exception.

S. *E* final does not lengthen the syllable after two consonants; as, *badge*, *wedge*, *hinge*, *revenge*, *discharge*, *converse*, &c. except *grange*, *strange*, *change*, *range*, *waste*, *haste*, *paste*, *taste*, *bathe*, *swathe*.

Also *bind*, *find*, *hind*, *kind*, *mind*, *rind*, *wind*, are still sounded long, though *e* final be left out, which formerly us'd to be set after them.

M. Give the third exception.

S. *E* final lengthens not these syllables, *one* (wŏn) *gone* (gŏn) *come* (cŏm) *some* (sŏm.)

M. Give the fourth exception.

S. *E* makes a distinct syllable in such foreign words as end in *e* originally.

M. Give some Hebrew words of this sort.

S. *Jef-fe*, *He-ge*, *Mam-re*.

M. Give some Greek words of the same sort.

S. *Can-da-ce*, *Ca-ta-stro-phe*, *Geth-se-ma-ne*, *Euni-e*, *No-e*, *Phe-be*, *Phe-ni-ce*, *Sa-lo-me*, *Salmo-ne*.

M. Give some examples out of Latin.

S. *Si-mi-le*, *Præ-mu-ni-re*, *Sci-re-fa-ci-as*, and the word *Ce-le-me-ne*.

M. Give some foreign words in which *e* final is not founded, because not found in the original.

S. *E* final lengthens the syllable only in these words, *Ty-re*, *Ke-nite*, *Shu-na-mite*, and such like words as express the country, or quality of a person. It is servile in the word *Ode*, though it be in its original.

M. Give the fifth exception.

S. Words ending in *-cre*, *-gre*, and *-tre*, do found the *e* before the *r*, and sometimes are so written.

M. Give some examples of this kind.

S. *Acre* (aker) *lucre* (luker) *sepulchre* (se^hpulker) *maugre* (māuger) *tygre* (tyger) *mitre* (miter) *centre* (center) *lustre* (luster.)

M. What quality has *e* final after *c* and *g*?

S. *E* final softens *c* and *g*; as, *lace*, *race*, *spice*, *age*, *oblige*, *hugue*.

M. Words in *e* final sometimes take *s* after them; what use is that of?

S. Words ending in *en* lose the sound of *e*; as, *garden* (gard'n) *hasten* (hast'n) *heaven* (heav'n) *bitten* (bitt'n) *token* (tok'n.)

M. What words lose *e* in the pronunciation?

S. Words taking the termination *-ed* lose *e* in the pronunciation, and oftentimes in writing, but it must be supplied by an *apostrophe*; as, *scabbed*, *scabb'd*; *called*, *call'd*; *armed*, *arm'd*; *joined*, *join'd*; *grieved*, *griev'd*.

M. What other words have an *e*, that is not sounded?

S. *E* is written, but not sounded, in *heart*, *hearth*, *dearth*.

M. What is the meaning of *e* final?

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S. *Came*, *blame*, *blaspheme*, *admire*, *demise*.

M. Is *e* at the end of this quality in all syllables?

S. No; for I have five exceptions.

M. Give the first.

S. Monosyllables; as, *the*, *she*, must retain their full sound, because they have no other vowel.

M. Give the second exception.

S. *E* final does not lengthen the syllable after two consonants; as, *băd*ge, *wěd*ge, *hĩ*ge, *rě*venge, *dischă*rge, *convě*rse, &c. except *gră*nge, *stră*nge, *chă*nge, *ră*nge, *wă*ste, *hă*ste, *pă*ste, *tă*ste, *bă*the, *twă*the.

Also *bĩ*nd, *fĩ*nd, *hĩ*nd, *kĩ*nd, *mĩ*nd, *rĩ*nd, *wĩ*nd, are still sounded long, though *e* final be left out, which formerly us'd to be set after them.

M. Give the third exception.

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M. Give the fourth exception.

S. *E* makes a distinct syllable in such foreign words as end in *e* originally.

M. Give some Hebrew words of this sort.

S. *Jes-fe*, *He-ge*, *Mam-re*.

M. Give some Greek words of the same sort.

S. *Can-da-ce*, *Ca-ta-stro-phe*, *Geth-se-ma-ne*, *Euni-ce*, *No-e*, *Phe-be*, *Phe-ni-ce*, *Sa-lo-me*, *Salmo-ne*.

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M. What quality has *e* final after *c* and *g*?

S. *E* final softens *c* and *g*; as, *lace*, *race*, *spice*, *age*, *oblige*, *huge*.

M. Words in *e* final sometimes take *s* after them; what use is that of?

S. If nouns in *e* final take *s* after them, with an *apostrophe* before it, it stands for *his*, and notes possession; as, *The Pope's eye*, or, *the eye of the Pope*. If without an *apostrophe* it makes the plural number; as *one Pope*, *more Popes*.

M. But what use is it of in verbs?

S. If verbs that end in *e* final, take *s* after them, it is abbreviated from *-eth*, and makes the third person singular; as, *I take*, *he takes*, or, *taketh*.

M. Does the additional *s* increase the number of syllables, or no?

S. Words ending in *-ce*, *-ge*, *-se*, or, *-ze*, are increas'd a syllable by the addition of *s*. Also words ending in *-ch*, *-sh*, *-fs*, or *-x*, take *-es*, which makes a new syllable.

M. Give some examples of this kind.

S. Nouns.

Grace, *graces*
Age, *ages*
Carcase, *carcases*
Affize, *affizes*
Arch, *arches*
Fish, *fishes*
Witness, *witnesses*
Box, *boxes*

Verbs.

To *place*, he *places*
 To *rage*, it *rages*
 To *rise*, the sun *rises*
 To *freeze*, it *freezes*
 To *parch*, fire *parches*
 To *punish*, the law *punishes*
 To *oppress*, a tyrant *oppresses*
 To *box*, he *boxes* fairly.

M. Give examples of words that are not increas'd a syllable, by adding *s* at the end.

S. Nouns.	Verbs.
A <i>Hide, hides</i>	To <i>hide</i> , he <i>hides</i> his face
<i>Wife, wives</i>	To <i>quake</i> , he <i>quakes</i>
<i>Lake, lakes</i>	To <i>file</i> , a smith <i>files</i>
<i>Dale, dales</i>	To <i>frame</i> , he <i>frames</i>
<i>Name, names</i>	To <i>tune</i> , he <i>tunes</i> a pipe
<i>Tune, tunes</i>	To <i>gape</i> , he <i>gapes</i>
<i>Rope, ropes</i>	To <i>desire</i> , he <i>desires</i>
<i>Fire, fires</i>	To <i>write</i> , he <i>writes</i>
<i>Fate, fates</i>	To <i>live</i> , he <i>lives</i>
<i>Virtue, virtues</i>	To <i>sue</i> , he <i>sues</i>
<i>Law, laws</i>	To <i>view</i> , he <i>views</i>
A <i>way, ways</i>	To <i>pay</i> , he <i>pays</i> , &c.

M. Is not the letter *e* sometimes sounded like *ee*?

S. *E* is sounded like *ee*, in *he, me, we*, formerly written *hee, wee, mee*, also in *Eve* (*Eeve*) *Ely* (*Eely*) *Peter* (*Peeter*) *Besom* (*Beesom*) *fealty* (*fealty*.)

M. When is *e* sounded like *a*?

S. *E* is sounded like *a* in the word *Ghent* (*Gant*.)

F

M. Give your observations of the sound of *f*.

S. *F* is sounded like *v*, in the particle *of*; as *The King of* (*ov*) *the Jews*. But *off*, or at a distance, is sounded with a fine aspiration; as, *to keep off*; *to carry off*.

M. Give the second.

S. *F* in the making of plurals, is actually chang'd into *v*; as, *life, lives*; *staff, staves*.

G

M. In what sort of words is *g* written, but not founded?

S. *G* is not founded before *m* or *n*, if it be found in the same syllable; as, *phlegm* (flem) *sign* (fine) *deign* (dain) *reign* (rain) *arraign* (ar-rain) *sovereign* (soverein) *seignior* (senior) *gnaw* (naw) *gnat* (nat.) Except *Lign-a-loes*, and *condign*, in which the *g* is founded.

M. What do you observe of *gl* in foreign words?

S. *G* is not founded before *l* in foreign words; as, *seraglio* (seralio) *ostiglia* (ostilia.)

M. When is *g* founded hard?

S. *G* is always hard before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, and at the end of syllables; as, *garment*, *gone*, *gun*, *glass*, *grow*, *sing*, *bringing*.

M. When is *g* founded soft?

S. *G* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is to be founded soft, like *je*, *ji*; as, *gender*, *ginger*, *gypsy*.

M. But there are three exceptions to this rule; give the first.

S. All proper names in the Bible have *g* hard before *e* and *i*, being always so pronounc'd in their original; as, *Geba*, *Gethsemane*, *Gibon*, *Gilboa*.

M. Give the second exception.

S. *G* is founded hard in these proper names; *Gelderland*, *Gibbons*, *Gibson*, *Gilman*, *Gilbert*, *Huggins*, *Seager*.

M. Give the third exception.

S. *G* is founded hard in these following common words; *geese*, *geld*, *gelt*, *get*, *gear*, *gild*, *gimp*, *gird*, *girl*, *girdle*, *girt*, *giggle*, *gills*, *give*, *gift*, *gew-gaws*, *gibberish*, *giddy*, *gimblet*, *gittern*, *dagger*, *stagger*, *swagger*, *anger*, *hanger*, *linger*, *finger*, *singer*, *eager*,

meager, auger, mauger, tyger, target, together, begin, begirt, biggin, piggin, noggin.

M. How is *gh* founded in the beginning of a word?

S. *Gh*, in the beginning of a word, is *g* hard, though it is very rarely us'd; as, *Ghittar, Ghost.*

M. Is not *gh* sometimes founded like *ff*?

S. The proper sound of *gh* is out of the throat; but to take off the roughness, it is grown customary sometimes to sound it like *ff*, and sometimes to neglect it quite.

M. Give some examples, wherein *gh* is founded like *ff*.

S. *Gh* being at the end of these following words, is founded like *ff*; viz. *laugh* (*laff*) *cough* (*coff*) *Gough* (*Goff*) *hough* (*hoff*) *tough* (*tuff*) *trough* (*troff*) *rough* (*ruff*) *enough* (*enuff*.)

M. Give some examples, wherein *gh* is not founded.

S. *Gh* is not founded in the following words, nor in any other words, but only lengthens the syllable; as, *high* (*hi*) *mighty* (*mitee*) *though* (*tho*) *through* (*throo* or *thurro*) *Vaughan* (*Vuan*) *daughter* (*dauter*.)

M. How sound you the termination *-burgh*?

S. *-burgh* in the end of several proper names of places, is the same as *-burrow*; for instance, *Edinburgh* (*Edinburro*) *Hamburgh* (*Hamburro*) *Gottenburgh* (*Gottenburro*.)

H

M. Is *h* to be founded at the end of words?

S. *H* is not founded at the end of words, if it be alone without *t* or *c* before it; as, *ah, oh, Jehovah, Messiah.*

M. Is *h* to be founded after *r*?

S. *H* is lost after *r*; as, *rheum*, *rhetoric*, *catarrh*, *Rhine*, *Rhenish*.

M. Is *h* sounded in all other words?

S. *H* is not sounded in these words, *honour*, *honoured*, *honourable*, *herb*, *heir*, *honest*, *humble*, *asthma*, *John*, *Thomas*, *Humphrey*, *Thoulon*.

I

M. When is *i* sounded like *ee*?

S. *I* is sounded like *ee* in *oblige*, (obleege) *magazine* (magazeen) *machine* (masheen) and many others.

M. What words leave out *i* in the pronunciation?

S. *I* is not sounded in *evil*, *devil*, *venison*, *Salisbury*.

M. How is *i* sounded in proper names ending in *-iah*?

S. *I* is sounded long in proper names ending in *-iah*; as, *Jeremiah*, *Hezekiah*.

M. How is *i* sounded before a vowel in other proper names?

S. *I* is sounded short in other proper names; as, *Mi^ri-am*, *A-ri-el*, *E-li-ab*.

J

N. B. The tail'd *j* by some authors is called *j* consonant, and by others *jod*, to distinguish it from the vowel *i*, which is really quite another letter, and differs both in sound and shape.

But because the Hebrew names of letters are not at all received into our alphabet, I take the liberty to call it *ja*, as most agreeing with the other names of our English letters.

So then, if this letter be always tail'd, as it ought to be, and the learner be accustomed to call it *ja*, there need no farther rules or observations about it.

L

M. Is *l* ever sounded like *r*?

S. *L* is sounded like *r* in the word *colonel* (currnel.)

M. What words leave out *l* in the pronunciation?

S. *L* is not sounded in the following words, *half* (hafe) *calf* (cafe) *balk* (bauk) *calk* (cauk) *talk* (tauk) *walk* (wauk) *stalk* (stauk) *chalk* (chauk) *salmon* (famon) *chaldron* (chaudron) *almost* (almost) *Lincoln* (Lincon) *Bristol* (Bristo) *Holborn* (Hoburn.)

M

M. What observations have you of the letter *m*?

S. *M* sounds like *n* in the word *accompt* (account.)

N

M. What words leave out *n* in the pronunciation?

S. *N* is not heard in the words *kiln*, *limn*, *hymn*, *damn*, *condemn*, *contemn*, *solemn*, *column*, *autumn*.

O

M. What words transplace *o* in the sounding?

S. *O* is transplac'd in *iron* (iorn) *saffron* (safforn.)

M. When is *o* sounded like *oo*?

S. *O* sounds like *oo* in *do*, *doing*, *move*, *prove*.

M. When is *o* lost in the pronunciation?

S. *O* is lost in many words ending in *-on*; as, *bacon*, *beacon*, *glutton*, *mutton*, *bason*, *mason*, *crimson*.

M. In what other words is it lost?

S. *O* is lost in these words *coroner* (crownor) *damofel* (damsel) *feoffe* (fesse) *Nicolas* (Niclas) *carriion* (carrin) *chariot* (charit.)

M. When is *o* sounded like *i*?

S. O is commonly sounded like *i* in *women* (*wimmen*) *flaggon* (*flaggin*.)

M. When is *o* sounded like *u*?

S. O is sounded like *u* in *conduit* (*eundit*) *conjure* (*cunjer*) *attorney* (*atturney*) *pommel* (*pummel*) *constable* (*cunstable*) *Monmouth* (*Munmouth*.)

P

M. In what words is *p* written, and not sounded?

S. *P* is written, but not sounded, in *psalm*, *psalter*, *psalmist*, *receipt*, *accompt*, *tempt*, *attempt*, *symptom*, *empty*, *sumpter*.

M. What other words have *p*, that is not sounded?

S. These words have *p* written but unsounded; *exempt*, *contempt*, *redemption*, *assumption*, *presumption*, *consumption*, *sumptuous*, *presumptuous*, *contemptuously*, *consumptive*, *presumptive*, and the like.

Note, That *p* ought to be left out in the *aforesaid* words, because it ought not to be in their originals which are the *Latin* supines, *emtum*, *temtum*, *sumtum*, if you will believe the *Oxford critics* upon the *Common Grammar*.

M. How is *ph* to be sounded?

S. If *ph* be together in the same syllable, they sound like *f*; as, *phanfy*, *elephant*, *Asaph*.

M. If *p* and *h* come together in a word, do they not always belong to the same syllable?

S. There are several words, in which *ph*, must be parted, when the syllables are divided; as, *shep-herd*, *up-hold*, *Clap-ham*, and other like compounds.

Q

M. How is *q* sounded in words derived from the French?

S. *Q* in the French tongue is sounded like *k*, and must be so pronounc'd in words derived from that language, and some few others; as, *risque* (risk) *liquor* (likkor) *catholique* (catholic) *banquet* (banket) *conquer* (conker) *masquerade* (maskerade) *chequer* (checker.)

S.

M. Has the letter *s* always one and the same sound?

S. The proper sound of *s* is soft like *hissing*; but sometimes it is sounded hard like *z*.

M. Give your first observation of words that sound *s* hard.

S. *S* is sounded hard like *z* in all words of the plural number; and in all verbs of the third person singular; as, *names*, *worms*, he *bears*, she *reads*.

M. Give your second observation of words that have *s* hard.

S. *S* is sounded hard in words that end in *-sion*, if it follows a vowel immediately; as, *evasion*, *delusion*, *persuasion*, *circumcision*. But after a consonant it is soft; as, *conversion*, *commission*, *dimension*.

M. Give your third observation of words that have *s* hard.

S. *S* is sounded hard in all these words; *raise*, *praise*, *chaise*, (*thaise*) *cheese*, *these*, *rise*, *wife*, *noise*, *nose*, *hose*, *pose*, *rose*, *dispose*, *posy*, *rosy*, *chose*, *those*, *compose*, *expose*, *dispose*, *suppose*, *impose*, *use*, *choose*, *musé*, (to think) *bruise*, *refuse*, *infuse*, *confuse*, *cause*, *clause*, *pause*, (a stop) *applause*, *schism*, (*fizm*) *besom*, *wisdom*, *prison*, *prisoner*, *present*, *damsel*, *casement*, *Jerusalem*.

M. In what words is *s* not sounded?

S. *S* is not sounded in *Lisle, Carlisle, Viscount, Isle, Island.*

Note, If *Island* be taken for the name of a country, the *s* must be sounded, because (as some critics say) it is so called from Ice-land, or the Land of Ice by reason of its extreme cold.

T.

M. Has *th* always one and the same sound?

S. The proper sound of *th* is fine, as in *thin, think, wrath.*

M. When is *th* sounded hard?

S. *Th* is sounded hard, like *dh*, in *the, thee, then, thence, this, thy, thine, they, that, thou, thus, these, their, sithe, tithe, blithe, bathe, rathe, rather, father, farther, further, feather, weather, leather, neither, other, mother, brother, smother, hither, wither, thither, lothe, clothe, clothier, &c.*

M. How is *ti* sounded before a vowel or diphthong?

S. *Ti* before a vowel or diphthong is sounded like *fi* or *sh*; as, *Gratian, oblation, &c.* But there are five exceptions.

M. Give the first exception?

S. *Ti* keeps its own natural sound when *s* goes immediately before it; as, *bastion, combustion, celestial.*

M. Give the second exception?

S. *Ti* keeps its natural sound at the beginning of a word; as, *tie, tied, Tiara.*

M. Give the third exception?

S. *Ti* keeps its natural sound in some Hebrew and Greek words; as, *Shealtiel, Phaltiel, Shephatiah, Corittia, Adramyttium, and the like.*

M. Give the fourth exception?

S. Comparatives in *-er*, and Superlatives in *-est*, from Adjectives ending in *-ty*, give *ti* its natural sound; as, *mighty, mightier, mightiest*.

M. Give the fifth exception?

S. Verbs ending in *-ty*, when they take the termination *-est*, or *-ed*, give *ti* its natural sound; as, to *empty*, thou *emptiest*, the cup is *emptied*: Also from *pity*, we say *pitiab*le.

U.

M. Is the vowel *u* sounded in all words?

S. *U* is not heard in the word *intituled* (intituled.)

M. What do you observe of *u* after *g*?

S. *U* after *g* is not sounded, but only hardens the *g*; as, *guess, guilty, tongue, plague, Hague; rogue, vogue, fatigue, synagogue*.

M. When is *u* sounded like *i*?

S. *U* is sounded like *i* in *bury* (birry) *burial* (birrial) *busy* (bizze) *business* (bizness.)

V.

This letter being as different from the vowel *u*, both in sound and shape, as most other letters in the alphabet, I take the liberty to call it *vee*, rather than *vau*, because that comes nearer to the other names of our English letters.

If its true shape be minded both in writing and printing, as now generally it is, there needs no other distinction between the vowel *u* and the consonant; the different name and character being sufficient.

W.

M. Give your first observation, where the letter *w* is written, but not sounded?

S. *W* is written but not founded in *Answer*, *Sword*, *Whore*, *Swooning*.

M. Give your second observation?

S. *W* is not founded before *r*; as, *wrap*, *wreath*, *wretch*, *bewray*, *wrong*, *wrath*, *awry*.

M. How is *wh* founded?

S. *Wh* is never found but in words purely English and the *h* is founded before the *w*; as, *wheel* (hwheel) *where* (hwere) *when* (hwen.)

Y.

M. Is *y* a consonant or a vowel?

S. If *y* begin the syllable, it is a consonant; as, *you*, *yesterday*.

M. When is *y* a vowel.

S. *Y* is seldom found as a vowel, but in diphthongs, or at the end of words, and then it is usually founded like *ee*, but without the accent; as, *Dorothy*, *Normandy*, *formerly*, *liberty*.

C H A P. III.

Remarks on the Diphthongs.

Ai, and *Ay*.

M. **W**Hat is generally the sound of *ai* and *ay*?
S. *Ai* and *ay* are generally founded like *a* in *care*; as, *fair*, *hair*, *aim*, *stay*, *delay*.

M. Have you no exceptions?

S. The *a* is lost in *Calais* (Callis.)

M. How is this diphthong pronounced in Hebrew words?

S. The diphthong *ai* in Hebrew words, has a proper sound of both the vowels; as, *Ai*, *Sinai*, *Bebai*.

M. Is *ai* a diphthong in all Hebrew words?

S. The termination *-aim* is two distinct syllables, and the *a* usually bears the accent, because the original is *ajim*; as, *Ki-ri-a-tha-im*, *Ra-ma-tha-im*. Except *E-phra-im*.

Ei, and *Ey*.

M. What is the proper sound of *ei* and *ey*?

S. The proper sound of *ei* and *ey* is heard in the words, *eight*, *sleight*, *hey-day*.

M. But are they always so sounded?

S. In most words *ei* and *ey* are sounded like *e*; as, *veil*, *either*, *key*, *convey*, &c. except *eye*, *eyes*.

M. Have you no other exception?

S. *Ei* is sounded like *ā* in *Neighbour* (*Nābor*) *Heir* (*Are*.)

M. Is *Ei* always a diphthong in English words?

S. *Ei* is no diphthong in words compounded with *re*; as, *re-i-te-rate*, *re-im-burse*. Nor yet in these words, *De-ist*, *De-ism*, *De-i-ty*, *A-the-ist*, *A-the-ism*, *Po-ly-the-ism*.

Oi, and *Oy*.

M. What is the proper sound of *oi* and *oy*.

S. *Oi* and *oy* have a peculiar sound, expressible by no other letter, from which they seldom or never vary; as, *oil*, *oister*, *convoy*.

M. Does *oi* always make a diphthong?

S. *Oi* is no diphthong in words compounded with *con*, which leave out the *n*; as, *co-i-ti-on*, *co-in-cide*.

M. Have you no other observation?

S. *Oi* is no diphthong in words ending in *-ing*; as, *do-ing*, *go-ing*.

Au, and *Aw*.

M. What is the proper sound of *au* and *aw*?

S. *Au* and *aw* keep usually one proper sound, which is express'd in the words *austere*, *jack-daw*.

M. But is the *u* never lost in pronouncing?

S. The *u* is lost in *aunt* (ant) *gauge* (gage.)

M. How is *au* sounded in French words?

S. *Au* in pure French words is sounded like \bar{o} ; as, *Claude*, (Clōde) *debauchee* (debōchee.)

M. Is *au* always a diphthong?

S. *Au* is no diphthong in some foreign words; as, *Sta-ni-sla-us*, *Ar-che-la-us*, *Em-ma-us*, *Ca-per-na-um*.

Eu, and *Ew*.

M. What is the proper sound of *eu* and *ew*?

S. *Eu* and *ew* have their proper united sound in all words; as, *feud*, *few*, *new*.

M. Is *eu* a diphthong in all words?

S. *Eu* is no diphthong in *Za-che-us*, *Bar-ti-me-us*, *A-ma-de-us*, and such like.

Ou, and *Ow*.

M. What is the proper sound of *ou* and *ow*?

S. The proper sound of *ou* and *ow* is express'd in these words, *foul*, *loud*, *cow*, *now*.

M. Is this sound retain'd in all words?

S. In some words they have the sound of *oo*; as, *soup* (soop) *strowd* (strood) *Cowper* (Cooper.)

M. is not *ow* often sounded like \bar{o} ?

S. The *w* is lost in the sounding of many words; as, *know*, *knowledge*, *crow*, *slow*.

M. Are there not some words, in which *ow* has two distinct sounds?

S. Some few words have *ow* differently sounded, for the better distinction of the sense; as, *bow*, (to bend) and *bowl* (a globe) are sounded properly; but *bow* (to shoot with) and *bowl* (or

vessel) are sounded improperly, that is they lose the sound of the *w*.

Note, *That any diphthong has an improper sound when one of its vowels is lost in pronouncing.*

Ee.

M. What is the proper sound of *ee*?

S. *Ee* is sounded like the French *i*; as, *see, seek, seem.*

M. Is *ee* a diphthong in all words?

S. *Ee* is no diphthong in Hebrew words; as, *Be-e-rites, Be-er-she-ba*; but *Beel-ze-bub* (*Belze-bub*) seems to lose one *e*.

M. Is it a diphthong then in all other words?

S. *Ee* is no diphthong in words compounded with *re-* or *pre-*; as, *re-en-ter, re-e-sta-blish, pre-e-mi-nence.*

Oo.

M. What is the proper sound of *oo*?

S. *Oo* has its proper sound express'd in *fool, cool*; and this sound it retains in all words, saving that it is pronounced like *u* in *foot, foot.*

M. Is *oo* then always a diphthong?

S. *Oo* makes no diphthong in words derived from Hebrew, Greek, or Latin; as, *Bo-os, Co-os, co-o-pe-rate.*

Ea.

M. What is the proper sound of the diphthong *ea*?

S. The proper and most usual sound of *ea* is like *ē*; as, in *sea, seam, appear.*

M. Is it never sounded like *ě*?

S. *Ea* is sounded like *ě*, in *head, bread, search, feather, weather, leather, heaven, leaven, and some others.*

M. Is *ea* always used as a diphthong?

S. *Ea* is no diphthong in the words *ven-ge-ance* *mis-cre-ant*; nor in any Hebrew, Greek, or Latin words.

M. Give examples of some Hebrew words, wherein *ea* is no diphthong.

S. *Ea* is no diphthong in *Gi-be-ah*, *Ka-desb-Bar-ne-a*, *Kir-jath-Je-a-rim*.

M. Give some examples of Greek words, wherein *ea* is no diphthong?

S. *Ea* is not a diphthong in *Ce-sa-re-a*, *Gene-a-lo-gy*, *I-de-a*, *O-ce-an*, *Em-py-re-an*, *The-a-tre*, *Ne-a-po-lis*.

M. Give some Latin words that have *ea* not founded as a diphthong?

S. *Ea* is not a diphthong in *Be-a-ti-tude*, *re-al*, *nau-se-ate*, *de-li-ne-ate*, *cre-ate*, *cre-a-tor*, *cre-a-ti-on*; except *crea-ture*.

M. Is *ea* a diphthong in words compounded with *pre*?

S. *Ea* is no diphthong in words compounded with *pre*; as, *pre-am-ble*, *pre-A^dda-mite*.

Oa.

M. How is *oa* usually founded?

S. *Oa* is usually founded like *ō*, the *a* being neglected in the pronunciation; as, *boat*, *float*.

M. Is it never founded otherwise?

S. *Oa* is founded like *au* in *broad*, *a-broad*, *groat*: And it is never found at the end of any English word.

M. Is *oa* never used otherwise than as a diphthong?

S. *Oa* is no diphthong in the word *Go-a*; nor in any Hebrew word; as, *Zo-an*, *Zo-ar*, *Gil-bo-a*, *A-bi-no-am*. Nor in words compounded with *co*; as, *co-ad-ju-tor*, *co-a-li-ti-on*, *co-a-gu-late*.

Ie.

M. How is the diphthong *ie* generally sounded?

S. If *ie* be set before a single consonant, it sounds like *ee*; as, *brief, chief*. But if it be before two consonants, it is sounded like *ë*; as, *friend, friendly*.

M. How is it sounded at the end of words?

S. If *ie* be found at the end of words, the *e* is *servile*, and not sounded; as, *die, sig-ni-fie*.

M. Is *ie* always us'd as a diphthong?

S. *Ie* is no diphthong in Hebrew words; as, *A-bi-e-zer, E-li-e-zer*. Nor in words ending in *-er*; as, *di-er, car-ri-er, clo-thi-er*. Nor in words ending in *-ed*, and *-eth*; as, *di-ed, ap-pi-eth*: which kind of words are usually sounded short, as if they were written *di'd, applies*.

M. How is *ie* sounded in words originally Latin?

S. *Ie* being no Latin diphthong, is generally parted in words derived from that language; as, *cli-ent, or-i-ent, qui-et, sci-ence, so-ci-e-ty, tran-si-ent, pi-e-ty, &c.*

Ui.

M. How is the diphthong *ui* sounded?

S. The diphthong *ui* is sounded like *u*, the *i* being neglected; as, *juice, fruit, re-cruit*.

M. Is it always so pronounced?

S. The *u* is lost in *con-duit, build, guise, be-guile*.

M. Is *ui* always to be taken for a diphthong?

S. *Ui* is no diphthong in many foreign words; as, *Je-su-it, ge-nu-ine, fru-i-ti-on, am-bi-gu-i-ty, per-spi-cu-i-ty, gra-tu-i-ty, pu-is-sant, and the like*.

Ae and Oe.

M. What is your observation of *ae*, and *oe*?

S. *Ae* and *oe* are no English diphthongs; and yet in the best authors *ae*, is retain'd in Latin

proper names, and *oe* in several Greek words, both sounded like *ē*; as, *Æneas*, *Ætna*, *Macænas*, *Oeconomy*, *Phænix*. But they are generally neglected in common words; as, *Equity*, *female*, *tragedy*, *comedy*; though they come from *Æquitas* *fæmina*, *tragædia*, *comædia*.

C H A P. IV.

Of Spelling, or Division of Syllables.

M. **W**HAT is spelling?

S. To spell is to take words asunder into convenient parts, in order to shew their true pronounciation, and original formation.

M. What is a syllable?

S. Every part of a word so separated, and distinctly sounded, is a *syllable*, or comprehension of the sound of a vowel or diphthong, either by itself, or with one or more consonants.

M. In how many rules may the doctrine of *spelling* be contain'd?

S. All *spelling*, or division of syllables, may be comprehended in six general rules.

R U L E I.

M. What is the first general rule of *spelling*?

S. A consonant between two vowels goes to the latter syllable; as, *na-ture*, *u-ni-ty*.

In dividing of syllables this rule must always be observed, except in words formed and compounded, which are to be divided by the fifth and sixth general rules.

R U L E II.

M. What is the second general rule of dividing syllables?

S. Two consonants in the middle of a word, that are proper to begin a word, must always begin the syllable together.

By being in the middle of a word is only meant, that the two consonants are neither in the first syllable of the word, nor do end the last.

M. What double consonants may begin a word?

S. These double consonants may begin a word; *bl, br, ch, cl, cr, dr, dw, fl, fr, gb, gl, gn, gr, kn, ph, pl, pr, rh, sc, sh, sk, sl, sm, sn, sp, sq, st, sw, th, tr, tw, wh, wr.*

Note also, *That dl and tl are often us'd to begin syllables, tho' they begin no word; as, kin-dle, ti-tle.*

Note, *The Latin Grammarians make even ct and pt begin a syllable, and the learner might do well to divide by this rule, when he leaves a piece of a word at the end of a line; but we have no words beginning with such consonants.*

R U L E III.

M. What is the third rule for division of syllables?

S. Two Consonants in the middle of a word, not proper to begin a word, must be divided; as, *num-ber, pop-py, husband.*

R U L E IV.

M. What is the fourth rule for division of syllables?

S. If two vowels come together, not making a diphthong, they must be divided.

M. What conjunctions or meetings of the vowels are they, that must be so divided?

S. If the following vowels happen together in a word, they must be divided, viz. *Ae*; as, *Ja-el*
Ga-e-ta: *Ao*; as, *ex-tra-or-di-na-ry*, *La-o-di-ce-a*:
Eo; as, *pi-te-ous*, *plen-te-ous*, *Me-te-or*, *The-o-ry*:
Ia; as, *phi-al*, *vi-and*: *Io*; as, *Di-o-ces*, *Li-o-nel*:
Iu; as, *di-ur-nal*: *Oe*; as, *co-er-ci-on*, *co-es-sen-ti-al*:
Ua, *ue*, and *uo* must likewise be parted (except after *q* and *g*;) as, *u-su-al*, *du-el*, *con-gru-ous*.

R U L E V.

M. What is the fifth rule for dividing of syllables?

S. Let words formed, or derived, be divided according to their original, or primitive.

M. What is the consequence of this rule?

S. These terminations *-ed*, *-en*, *-est*, *-eth*, *-er*, *-ing*, *-ish*, *-ous*, ought to go by themselves in spelling.

M. Give some examples?

S. *Boast-ed*, *gold-en*, *know-est*, *hear-eth*, *hear-er*, *work-ing*, *fool-ish*, *ra-ven-ous*.

M. Have you no exceptions to this consequence of the rule?

S. Monosyllables, and words accented upon the last syllable, ending in a single consonant, without a diphthong foregoing, double their final consonant when they take any of the formative endings; and then it may be proper to put the latter consonant with the termination; as *blot*, *blot-ted*, *blot-test*, *blot-teth*, *blot-ting*, *blot-ter*: *ad-mit*, *ad-mit-ted*, *ad-mit-teth*, *ad-mit-ting*; *glad*, *glad-der*, *glad-dest*.

M. Give the second exception?

S. When words in *E* final take any of

these terminations, *e* final is lost, even in writing, and then a consonant may be put to the termination; as, *write*, *wri-test*, *wri-teth*, *wri-ter*, *wri-ting*.

Note 1. Where casting away the *e* would create any confusion in the sense, I advise to retain it; as, from the verb *singe*, I would write, *singe-eth*, *singe-ing*, to distinguish it from *sing-eth*, *sing-ing*, which come from the word *sing*.

Note 2. If words in *e* final have the last syllable short, it is a much better guide to the ear, to let the termination go by itself; as, *for-give*, *for-giv-ing*, *for-giv-en*; *love*, *lov-er*; *come*, *com-ing*.

R U L E VI.

M. Give the sixth general rule for the division of syllables?

S. Let compound words be divided back again into their primitive parts.

M. What is the first consequence of this principle?

S. A preposition? as, *-ad*, *-in*, *-un*, *-sub*, *-per*, *dis-*, *re-*, *pre-*, must be pronounced by itself; as, *ad-e-quate*, *in-i-qui-ty*, *un-e-qual*, *sub-urbs*, *per-ad-ven-ture*, *dis-u-nite*, *re-pro-bate*, *pre-vi-ous*.

M. What is the second consequence of the rule?

S. *Beth* will be the first syllable in *Beth-a-ny*, *Beth-el*, *Beth-a-ba-ra*, *Beth-es-da*, &c.

M. What is the third consequence of the rule?

S. The termination *-ham*, will go by itself at the end of proper names; as, *Chat-ham*, *Leuf-ham*, *Fe-vers-ham*, *Buck-ing-ham*, *Elt-ham*.

Note, *Ham*, in the Saxon language, which is *Heim* in the German, signifies a *home*, or *habitation*,

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and is often used in the compounding of proper names.

M. If three consonants meet in the middle of a word, how must they be divided?

S. If three consonants be together in the middle of a word, there are four ways of dividing them.

M. What is the first way?

S. If they can begin a word, they must also begin a syllable; as, *il-lu-strate, in-struct.*

M. What treble consonants may begin a word or syllable?

S. These treble consonants may begin a word or syllable; *phr, scr, sch, shr, spr, spl, str, thr, thw.*

M. What is the second way of dividing words that have three consonants in the middle?

S. If they be proper to end a word, they may all be put to the former syllable; as, *lach-et.*

M. What is the third way?

S. If the two last be proper to begin a word, or the last of all be *l*, they may begin a syllable together; as, *kin-dle, kin-dred, mon-ster, thim-ble.*

M. What is the fourth way?

S. If the two first of them be proper to end a word, the third may go to the latter syllable? as, *kind-ly, re-fresh-ment.*

C H A P. V.

Orthographical Observations, or, Rules to be observed in Writing of English.

General Directions.

1. **L**ET proper names of persons, places, ships, rivers, &c. be always distinguished by beginning with a capital, or great letter.

2. It is esteemed ornamental to begin any substantive in the sentence with a capital, if it bear some considerable stress of the author's sense upon it, to make it the more remarkable and conspicuous.

It is grown customary in printing, to begin every substantive with a capital, but in my opinion, it is unnecessary, and hinders that remarkable distinction intended by a capital.

3. Let the first word of every epistle, book, note, verse, bill, &c. begin with a capital.

4. After a full stop, let the next sentence also begin with a capital.

5. If any notable saying, or passage of an author, be quoted in his own words, it begins with a capital, though it be not immediately after a full stop.

6. Let not a capital be written in the middle of a word among small letters, except in anagrams.

7. Where capitals are used in whole words and sentences, something is expressed *extraordinary great*. They are used also in the titles of books, for ornament's sake.

Some particular Observations.

1. *C* must not be put between two consonants: as, *think*, not *thinck*; except before *h*; a *clinch*, *stench*.

2. *E* final should not be put after a syllable made long by a diphthong. It is unnecessary also after a double consonant; as, *inn*, *add*, rather than *inne*, *adde*; yet some proper names retain it; as, *Donne*, *Deale*.

3. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, must always be written with a capital.

4. *K* seems to be unnecessary in the end of words not purely English; as, *music*, *arithmetic*, *logic*, *catholic*, *fabric*; rather than *musick*, *arithmetick*, *logick*, *catholick*, *fabrick*.

5. No words of above one syllable end in *ll*; as, *hurtful*, *beautiful*. Except words compounded of monosyllables ending in *ll*, and words accented on the last syllable; as, *in-stall*, *re-call*, *in-roll*, *re-pell*, *re-bell*.

6. *Pb* must be carefully retained in words that are of a Greek original; as, *phancy*, *prophet*; not *fancy*, *profet*.

7. *Q* is never to be used in a word without *u* after it.

8. *Q* is often used rather than *k*, in words coming from the Latins in *quus*; as, *ob-lique*, *antique*, *re-li-que*; from *obliquus*, *antiquus*, *reliquus*.

9. *Q* is retained also in many words that come from the French; as, *ris-que*, *traf-fique*, *pac-quet*; for *risk*, *traffic*, *packet*.

10. The long *s* must never be used at the end of a word, nor immediately after the short *s*.

11. *X* should be used instead of *ct*, where it appears to have been in the original; as, *reflex-i-on*, *con-nex-i-on*, rather than *reflection*, *connection*.

12. *T* must be used before the termination *ing*; as, *mar-ry-ing*, *bu-ry-ing*, from *mar-ry*, *bu-ry*; though we write, *married*, *buried*, from the same words.

C H A P. VI.

Of Stops and Marks.

THE stops are used to show what distance of time must be observed in reading; and they are so absolutely necessary to the better understanding of what we write and read, that without a strict attention to them, all writing would be confused, and liable to many misconstructions.

Stops, considered as intervals in reading, are but four, viz. *Comma*, *semicolon*, *colon*, and *period* or full stop; and these bear a kind of musical proportion of time one to another: for a *comma* stops the reader's voice, while he may privately with deliberation, tell one; the *semicolon*, two; the *colon*, three, and the *period*, four.

Their Characters are thus:

Comma, (,) a circular dash at the foot of a word.

Semicolon (;) a point over the comma.

Colon (:) two points.

Period (.) a single point at the foot of a word.

But if a question be asked, there is a circular stroke upon the short line put over the period, and it is called an *interrogation*: thus (?)

If a sudden wondering be expressed, then a straight line is placed over the period, and it is called a note of *admiration*; thus (!)

If one sentence be inclosed with another, of which it is no part, then it is put between two large half circles, called a *parenthesis*; thus ();

and, in reading, this does something lower the tone of the voice, as a thing that comes in by the bye, interrupting the main *coherence* of the *period*, and restraining it from being taken in so large a sense as it might otherwise bear. Each part of it is equal in time to a *comma*.

These that follow are the most usual marks in writing.

Accent (') being placed over a vowel, notes, that the tone, or stress of the voice in pronouncing, is upon that syllable.

Apostrophe (') a comma at the head of letters, denotes some letter or letters left out for quicker pronunciation; as, *I'll* for *I will*; *would'st*, for *wouldest*; *shan't* for *shall not*; *ne'er*, for *never*.

Asterism (*) a star, guides to some remark in the margin, or at the foot of the page. Several of them set together signify, that there is something wanting, defective, or immodest, in that passage of the author.

Breve (˘) is a crooked mark over a vowel, and denotes that it is sounded quick, or short.

Caret (Δ) is placed underneath the line, and denotes, that some letter, word, or, sentence, is left out by mistake, and must be taken in exactly where it points.

Circumflex (^) is the same in shape as the *caret*, but is placed always over some vowel of a word, to denote a long syllable, as, *Eu-phrâ-tes*.

Diaeresis (¨) is two points placed over two vowels of a word, that would otherwise make a diphthong, and parts them into two several syllables.

Hyphen (-) is a straight mark across, which

being set at the end of a line; denotes, that the syllables of a word are parted, and that the remainder of it is at the beginning of the next line.

Here note, that whenever a word is thus parted, the syllables must be carefully separated by the rules of spelling.

It is used also to join, or compound two words into one; as, *ale-house*, *inn-keeper*.

Being placed over a vowel, it is not then properly called a *hyphen* but a *dash*, which in writing signifies the omission of *m* or *n*; as, *nothing is more comendable thā fair writing*; for *nothing is more commendable than fair writing*.

Index (☞) the fore finger pointing, signifies that passage to be very remarkable, against which it is placed.

Obelisk (†) is used as well as the *asterism* *, to refer the reader to the margin. In *Dictionaries* it commonly denotes a word to be obsolete, or less in use.

Paragraph (¶) or division, comprehends several sentences under one head, or subject.

Parenthesis [] or brackets, include words or sentences of the same value or signification with those they are joined to, which may be used in their stead.

Quotation (") or a double comma reverse, at the beginning of the line, shews a passage quoted out of an author in his own words.

Section (§) or division, is used in subdividing of a chapter, or book, into lesser parts or portions.

C H A P. VII.

Of Abbreviations.

AN *abbreviation* is an expeditious way of setting down a word by some *letter*, or *letters* belonging to it, which always takes after it a *period* or *full point*.

Note, *This is sometimes done by certain marks or characters, various as the fancies of their authors, and may be learned in the books of shorthand. But it is none of my design to treat of them here, nor of the abbreviations, or marks, peculiar to any of the sciences, but only of such as are met with in common books and writing, which I have collected and placed alphabetically in the following table.*

A TABLE of the most common abbreviations, with their explication.

A. Afternoon, Aulus,	Admrs. Administrators
Answer, Active	Agt. Against
A. B. Artium Baccalaures, Bachelor of Arts	A. M. Artium Magister, Master of Arts
Abp. Archbishop	Amt. Amongst
Acct. Account	Ana. of each a like quantity
A. D. Anno Domini, in the Year of our Lord	Anab. Anabaptist
Adml. Admiral	Ap. Apostle, April
	A. R. Anna Regina, Anne the Queen; Anno

Regni, <i>in the Year of the Reign</i>	Con. Constance, Constantine
Ast. P. G. Astronomy	Conf. Confessor, Confirmation
Professor of Gresham College	Cor. Corinthians, Corollary
Aust. Austin, Austria	Corn. Cornelius
B. A. Bachelor of arts	C. R. Carolus Rex, Charles the King
Bart. Baronet	C. S. Custos Sigilli, the Keeper of the Seal
B. D. Bachelor in Divinity	C. P. S. Custos Privati Sigilli, Keeper of the privy seal
Bp. Bishop	Cur. Curius, Curtius, Curate
B. V. Blessed Virgin	D. Deanery, Division, Doctor, Duke, Dukedom
C. Centum, <i>an hundred</i>	Dan. Daniel
Charles, Chapter	D. D. Doctor in Divinity
Cant. Canticles, Canterbury	Deac. Deacon
Capt. Captain	Dec. or 10ber. December
Cat. Catechism	Deut. Deuteronomy
Cent. Centum, <i>an hundred</i>	Do. ditto, <i>the same</i>
Ch. Church	Dum. Dukedom
Cha. Charles, Charity	E. Earl
Chan. Chancr. Chancellor	Earld. Earldom
Chap. Chapter	Edm. Edmund
Chron. Chronicles	Edw. Edward
Cit. City, Citizen, Citadel	E. g. Exempli gratia, <i>as for example</i>
Cl. Clericus, <i>Clergyman</i> ; Clement	Eliz. Elizabeth
Co. County	Eng. English, England
Clem. Clement	
Col. Colonel, Colossians	
Comr. Commissioner	

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Chron. Chronicles	Edw. Edward
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Cl. Clericus, <i>Clergyman</i> ; Clement	Eliz. Elizabeth
Co. County	Eng. English, England
Clem. Clement	
Col. Colonel, Colossians	
Comr. Commissioner	

Ep. Epistle	Iesus Hominum Sal-
Eph. Ephesians	vator, <i>Jesus, Saviour</i>
Esa. Esaias	<i>of men</i>
Esq. Esquire	Isa. Isaiah
Ev. Evangelist	ICHTHYS Iesus
Ex. Exodus	Christos Theou Yios
Exp. Express, Exposi-	Soter, <i>Jesus Christ the</i>
tion, Explanation	<i>Son of God, a Saviour</i>
Feb. February	Ja. James
Fr. France, French	Jac. Jacob, Jacobus
Fra. Frances, Francis	Jan. January, Janus
F. R. S. Fellow of the	J. D. Jurium Doctor,
Royal Society	<i>a Doctor of laws</i>
G God, Great, Gospel	Jer. Jeremy, Jerom
Gal. Galatians	Jes. Jesus
Gar. Garrison	Jest. Jesuit
Gen. Genesis, General	Inst. Instance, Institu-
Gemno. Generalissimo	tion, Instrument
Gent. Gentleman	Joh. John
Geo. George	Jno. John
Gosp. Gospel	Josh. Joshua
G. R. Georgius Rex,	J. R. Jacobus Rex,
<i>George the King</i>	<i>James the king</i>
Greg. Gregory	Jud. Judges
Heb. Hebrews	Jul. July, Julius
Hen. Henry	Jun. June, Junius
Hier. Hieronymus, <i>Je-</i>	Just. Justice
<i>rom</i>	K. King, or Kings
Hum. Humphrey	Km. Kingdom
Hund. Hundred	Kt. Knight
Id. Idem, <i>the same</i>	L. Lord, Lucius, Luke
i. e. id, est, <i>that is</i>	l. liber, <i>Book; librae</i>
IHS. Jesus, <i>the three</i>	<i>pounds</i>
<i>first letters -of his</i>	Lam. Lamentations
<i>name in Greek; or,</i>	Lad. Ladyship

Ld. Lord	crum, <i>sacred to the memory</i>
L. D. Lady-day	N. Note
Lev. Leviticus	Nat. Nathaniel, Nati- vity
Lieut. Lieutenant	N. B. Nota bene, <i>Mark well</i>
L. L. D. Legum Doctor	Nic. Nicodemus, Ni- cholas
<i>Doctor of laws</i>	n. l. non liquet, <i>it ap- pears not</i>
Lond. London	Nov. or 9ber, Novem- ber
Lp. Lordship	N. S. New style
Ltr. Letter	Num. Number, Num- bers
Luk. Luke	O. Oliver
M. Marquis, Monday, Morning, Marcus	Ob. Objection
m. manipulus, a <i>hand- ful</i>	Obt. Obedient
M. A. Master of Arts	Oâ. or 8ber October
Ma. Madam	O. S. Old Style
Maty. Majesty	P. P. Publius, President
Mar. March, Mark, Marmaduke, Martyr	p. per, pro
Mart. Martin, Mar- tyr	Pug. Pugil, <i>an handful</i>
Mat. Matthew	Par. Parish
Math. Mathematics	Parl. Parliament
M. D. Medicinae Doc- tor, <i>Doctor of Phy- sic</i>	Pat. Patriarch, Patrick, Patience
Mich. Michael, Mi- chaelmas	Pen. Penelope
Min. Minister	Pent. Pentecost
Monf. Monsieur	Per. Cent. per Centum <i>by the hundred</i>
Mr. Master	Pet. Peter. Petrarch
Mrs. Mistress	Phil. Philippians Philip
MS. Manuscript	Philem. Philemon
MSS. Manuscripts	
M. S. Memoriae Sa-	

Philom. Philomathes, a <i>Lover of Learning;</i> or Philo-mathemati- cus, a lover of the <i>mathematics.</i>	Rev. Revelation
P. M. G. Professor of Music at Gresham- College	Ri. Richard
P. portion, proportion	Ro. Robert
Pr. Priest, Primitive	Rom. Romans
Prof. Th. Gr. Professor <i>Theologiae Greshami- ensis</i> , Professor of Di- vinity at Gresham- College	Rt. Wpful. Right Wor- shipful
P. S. Postscript	Rt. Honble. Right Ho- nourable
Pfal. Psalm, Psalmist	S. or St. Saint
Q. Queen, Question	S. A. Secundum Artem, <i>according to art</i>
q. d. quasi dicat, as if <i>he should say</i>	Sa. Samuel, Samson
q. l. quantum libet, as <i>much as you please</i>	Sep. or 7ber. September
q. f. quantum sufficit, a <i>sufficient quantity</i>	Serj. Serjeant
R. Rex, King; Regina, <i>Queen</i>	Servt. Servant
Regr. Register; Reg. Dep. Register; De- puted	Sh. Shire
Regimt. Regiment	S. N. Secundum Natu- rum, <i>according to na- ture</i>
Regt. Regent	Sol. Solution
Reg. Prof. Regius Pro- fessor, <i>King's Professor</i>	Sp. Spain, Spanish
Rel. Religion, Relation	Sr. Sir
Ret. Return	fs. semissis, <i>half a pound</i>
	S. S. T. P. Sacro-sanctae <i>Theologiae Professor</i> <i>Professor of Divinity</i>
	Ste. Stephen
	Swd. Sword
	T. Thomas
	The. Theophilus
	Thes. Thesis, Thessalo- nians
	Tho. Thomas
	To. Tobias
	V. Virgin

v. vide, <i>see</i> Verſe	Xpher. Chriſtopher
Ven. venerable	Xt. Chriſt
Viz. videlicet, <i>that is to ſay</i>	ye. the
Will. or Wm. William	yn. then
Wp. Worſhip	yor. your
Wpful. Worſhipful	ys. this
W. R. Wilhelmuſ Rex,	yu. thou or you
<i>William the King</i>	&. et, and
Xn. Chriſtian	&c. et cætera, <i>and the reſt</i>

Now, for the better diſtinction of words that are nearly alike in Sound, or in Writing, and yet are widely different in Signification, take the following Tables.

TABLE I.

Words the ſame, or nearly alike in ſound, but different in ſignification.

A BEL, Cain's brother	Ale-hoof, an herb
A Bell, of metal	Aloof, at a diſtance
Able, powerful	Alloy, of metal
Accidence, a book	Allay, to give eaſe
Accidents, chances	Alley, a narrow paſſage
Account, eſteem	Ally, confederate
Accompt, reckoning	A lie, falſity
Achor, a valley	Allow'd, granted
Acre, of land	Aloud, with a noiſe
Advice, counſel	Altar, of ſacrifice
Advise, to counſel	Alter, to change
Ale, malt-liquor	A Miſs, a Miſtreſs
Ail, to trouble	Amiſs, wrong
All, every one	Ant, piſmire
Awl, to bore holes	Aunt, uncle's wife
	A peal, bells ringing

Appeal, to higher powers	Barberry, a fruit
A Peer, a lord	Bare, naked
Appear, to be seen	Bear, a beast
Aray, good order	Barrister, at law
Array, to clothe	Barretor, a disturber
A Rose, to smell	Bass, the low part of
Arose, did rise	Base, vile (music
Errend, a message	Baiz, cloth
Arrant, notorious	Bayes, bay-trees
Arras, hangings	Be, are
Arrows, to shoot	Bee, with honey
Harrafs, to trouble	Beer, to drink
A scent, smell	Bier, to carry the dead
Ascent, going up	Bel, an idol
Assent, agreement	Bell, to ring
Assistance, help	Berry, a small fruit
Assistants, helpers	Bury, to inter the dead
Augur, a soothsayer	Blew, did blow
Augur, for carpenters	Blue, a colour
Ax, to cut wood	Board, a plank
Acts, of parliament	Bor'd, a hole
Babel, the tower	Boar, a beast
Babble, to prate	Boor, a country fellow
Bacon, hog's flesh	Bore, to bore a hole
Baken, bak'd in an oven	Bold, confident
Beckon, to wink	Bowl'd, cast as a bowl
Bail, a surety	Bolt, the door
Bale, of cloth or silk	Boult, the mill
Bald, without hair	Bow, to bend
Bawl'd, cry'd out aloud	Bough, a branch
Ball, a round substance	Boy, a lad
Bawl, to cry aloud	Buoy, to bear up
Barbara, a woman	Bread, to eat
Babary, a country	Bred, brought up
	Breeches, to wear

Breaches, broken places	Choler, rage
Bruit, a report	Collar, for the neck
Brute, a beast	Collar, beef and brawn
Borough, a corporation	Cieling, of a room
Burrow, for coneys	Sealing, setting a seal
By, near	Cittern, an instrument
Buy, for money	Citron, fruit
Brews, he breweth	Clark, of the parish
Bruise, to break	Clerk, a clergyman
Brewis, fat	Claufe, of a sentence
Caen, in Normandy	Claws, of a bird or beast
Cain, the murderer	Coat, a garment
Cane, shrub	Cote, a cottage
Calais, in France	Comb, for the hair
Chalice, a cup	Come, remove hither
Call, by name	Comet, a blazing star
Cawl, for a periwig	Commit, to do
Cannon, a gun	Common, public
Canon a rule	Commune, to converse
Capital, chief	Cõndemn, to death
Capitol, a tower in Rome	Contemn, to despise
Career, full speed	Council, an assembly
Carrier, that carrieth	Counfel, advice
Cellar, of liquors	Cou'd, was able
Seller, that selleth	Cud, of cattle
Censer, for incense	Courant, a messenger
Censor, a reformer	Current, passable
Censure, judgment	Curran, Corinth's fruit
Centaury, an herb	Creek, of the sea
Century, 100 years	Criek, in the neck
Centry, a guard	Cousin, a relation
Chare, job of work	Cozen, to cheat
Chair, to sit in (war	Cymbal, an instrument
Campaign, a summer's	Symbol a mark
Champaign, in France	Cypress, a tree

Cyprus, an island	Door, of a house
Cruse, a little vessel	Dragon, a beast
Cruise, to sail by the coast	Dragoon, a soldier
Cygnets, a young swan	Draught, of drink
Signet, a seal	Drought, dryness
Deign, to vouchsafe	Ear, of the head
Dane, of Denmark	E'er, ever
Dam, to stop	Year, twelve months
Damn, to condemn	Early, betimes
Dear, of great value	Yearly, every year
Deer, in a park	Earth, of the ground
Deceased, dead	Hearth, of the chimney
Diseased, sick	Easter, a feast
Decent, becoming	Esther, a woman
Descent, going down	Eaten, devour'd
Dissent, to disagree	Eton, a town's name
Deep, low in the earth	Eminent, famous
Diep, a town in France	Imminent, over head
Defer, to put off	Enow, in number
Differ, to disagree	Enough, in quantity
Derbe, a city in Asia	Enter, to go in
Derby, in England	Inter, to bury
Desert, merit	Intire, whole
Desert, a wilderness	Envy, hatred
Dew, from heaven	Envoy, a messenger
Due, a debt	Er, the son of Judah
Do, to make	Err, to mistake
Doe, a female deer	Exercise, labour
Dough, paste or leaven	Exorcise, to conjure
Done, acted	Extant, in being
Don, a Spanish Lord	Extent, distance
Dun, colour	Fain, desirous
Devices, inventions	Feign, to dissemble
Devizes, in Wiltshire	Faint, weary
Doer, that doeth	Feint, a false march

Fair, comely
 Fare, a customary duty
 Feed, to eat
 Fee'd, rewarded
 Fellow, a whitelaw
 Felon, a criminal
 Figure, shape
 Vigour, strength
 File, of metal
 Foil, to overcome
 Fillip, with the finger
 Philip, a man's name
 Fir, wood
 Fur, of a skin
 Flour, for bread
 Flower, of the field
 Fallow, ground untill'd
 Follow, to come after
 Forth, abroad
 Fourth, in number
 Foul, nasty
 Fowl, a bird
 Form, to sit on
 Form, a shape
 Francis, a man
 Frances, a woman
 Frays, quarrels
 Froise, fry'd meat
 Gall, bitter substance
 Gaul, a Frenchman
 Garden, of herbs
 Guardian, overseer
 Genteel, graceful
 Gentile, Heathen
 Gentle, quiet

Gesture, carriage
 Jester, a merry fellow
 Gilt, with gold
 Guilt, of sin
 Glutinous, sticking
 Gluttonous, greedy
 Grain, of corn
 Grane, an island
 Grate, for coals
 Great, large
 Grater, for the nutmeg
 Greater, larger
 Greave, a boot
 Grieve, to lament
 Grays, a town
 Graze, to eat grass
 Groan, to sigh
 Grown, increased
 Grot, a cave
 Groat, four-pence
 Hail, to salute
 Hale, to draw along
 Hare, in the fields
 Hair, of the head
 Harsh, cruel
 Hash, to mince meat
 Hart, a beast
 Heart, the seat of life
 Haven, a harbour
 Heaven, happiness
 Herd, of cattle
 Heard, did hear
 Hard, difficult
 Here, in this place
 Hear, to hearken

Hie, to make haste	Imply, to signify
High, lofty	In, within
Hoy, a ship	Inn, for travellers
Him, that man	Incite, to stir up
Hymn, a song	Insight, knowledge
Hire, wages	Ingenious, of quick parts
Higher, more high	Ingenuous, candid
His, of him	Iron, a metal
Hiss, to deride	Eyorne, a proper name
Hear, frost	Ketch, a ship
Whore, a lewd woman	Catch, to lay hold of
Hole, hollowness	Kill, to murder
Whole, perfect	Kiln, for bricks
Ho! lo! to call	Kind, good natured
Hallow, to make holy	Coin, at the mint
Hollow, empty	Kiss, to salute
Holy, pious	Cis, Saul's father
Wholly, entirely	Knave, dishonest
Home, house	Nave of a wheel
Whom? what man	Knight, by honour
Holm, Holly	Night, the evening
Hoop, for a tub	Lade, the water
Whoop, to cry out	Laid, plac'd
Hue, colour	Lain, did ly
Hew, to cut	Lane, a narrow passage
Hugh, a man's name	Latin, old Roman
I, myself	Latten, tin
Eye, to see with	Lattice, of a window
Idle, lazy	Letice, a woman's name
Idol, an image	Lettuce, an herb
I'll, I will	Lease, a demise
Ile, a side of a church	Leash, three
Isle, an island	Lees, dregs of wine
Oyl, of olives	Leese, to lose
Employ, work	Leper, one leprous

Leaper, that leapeth	Mean, of low value
Lessen, to make less	Mien, behaviour
Lesson, in reading	Meat, to eat
Left, for fear	Mete, to measure
Least, smallest	Message, business
Lethargy, sleeping	Messuage, a house
Liturgy, common prayer	Mews, for hawks
Lier, in wait	Muse, to meditate
Lier, teller of lies	Mighty, powerful
Limb, a member	Moiety, half
Limn, to paint	Mile, by measure
Line, length	Moil, to labour
Loin, of veal	Mite, small money
Lo, behold	Might, strength
Low, humble	Moat, a ditch
Lose, to suffer loss	Mote, in the eye
Loose, to let go	More, in quantity
Lower, to let down	Mower, that mows
Lowr, to frown	Moor, barren ground
Made, finished	Morter, made of lime
Maid, a young woman	Mortar, to pound in
Main, the chief thing	Naim, a place so called
Mane, of a horse	Name, a title
Male, the he	Naught, bad
Mail, armour	Nought, nothing
Manner, custom	Nay, not
Manor, a lordship	Neigh, as a horse
Market, for traffique	Nether, lower
Mark it, mind that	Neither, none of the two
Marsh, watry ground	Nice, curious
Mash, the hole of a net	Noise, clamour
Martin, a man's name	Nigh, near
Marten, a bird	Nye, a man's name
Mead, a meadow	Not, denying
Mede, one of Media	Knot, to unite

Oar, of a boat	Plaice, a fish
O'er, over	Plough, the instrument
Ore, of metal	Plow, to make a furrow
Of, belonging to	Plum, the fruit
Off, at a distance	Plumb, leaden weight
Oh! alas	Pole, a stick
Owe, to be indebted	Poll, to cut hair
Own, to acknowledge	Pore of the skin
One, in number	Poor, beggarly
Order, rank	Posy, of flowers
Ordure, dung	Poesy, poetry
Our, of us	Pour, as water
Hour, sixty minutes	Power, might
Palate, of the mouth	Practice, exercise
Pallet, a little bed	Practise, to exercise
Pale, colour	Pray, to beseech
Pail, a vessel	Prey, a booty
Pall, a funeral cloth	Presence, being here
Paul, a man's name	Presents, gifts
Parasite, a flatterer	Princes, kings sons
Parricide, a murderer	Princess the daughter
Parson, of a parish	Principal, chief
Person, some body	Principle, the first rule
Peal upon the bells	Profit, advantage
Peel, the out side	Prophet, a foreteller
Pear, fruit	Prophecy, foretelling
Pair, a couple	Prophecy, to foretel
Pare, to cut off	Quire, of paper
Peter, a man's name	Choir, fingers
Petre, salt	Rack, to torment
Pick, to choose	Wreck, of a ship
Pique, a quarrel	Rain, water
Pint, half a quart	Reign, rule as a king
Point, a stop	Rein, of a bridle
Place, of abode	Raise, to set up

Rays, sun beams
 Race, to run
 Rafe, to demolish
 Red, a colour
 Read, did read
 Reddish, somewhat Red
 Raddish, a root
 Reed, a shrub
 Read, in a book
 Relick, a remainder
 Relict, a widow
 Rere, the back parts
 Rear, to erect
 Rhyme, in verse
 Rhime, a freezing mist
 Rice, corn
 Rise, advancement
 Rie, corn
 Rye, in Suffex
 Wrey, crooked
 Ring, the bells
 Wring, the hands
 Rite, a ceremony
 Right, just and true
 Wright, a workman
 Write, with a pen
 Rode, did ride
 Road, the high way
 Row'd, did row
 Roe, a kind of deer
 Row, a rank
 Rome, a city
 Room, part of a house
 Rote, by heart
 Wrote, did write

Wrought, did work
 Rough, not smooth
 Ruff, a sort of neckcloth
 Roof, of a house
 Said, did say
 Sade or fate, to over-fill
 Sail, of a ship
 Sale, selling
 Satiety, fulness
 Society, company
 Saver, that saveth
 Savour, a smell
 Savor, a taste
 Saviour, Jesus Christ
 Scene, of a stage
 Seen, beheld
 Seas, great waters
 Seize, to lay hold of
 Cease, to leave off
 Sent, order'd away
 Scent, a smell
 Show, to make appear
 Shoe, for the foot
 Ship, for sailing
 Sheep, a beast
 Shoar, a prop
 Shore, the sea-coast
 Shown, did show
 Shone, did shine
 Shread, to mince
 Shred, minced
 Sign, a token
 Sine, in geometry
 Site, situation
 Cite, to summon

Sight, seeing
 Sink, to go down
 Cinque, five
 Slight, to despise
 Sleight, dexterity
 Sloe, a four fruit
 Slow, tardy
 Slough, a puddle
 Soal, of a shoe
 Soul, of a man
 Sole, a fish
 Some, a part
 Sum, the whole
 Son, a man child
 Sun, the heavenly light
 Soon, quickly
 Swoon, to faint
 Sore, an ulcer
 Soar, mount upwards
 Stare, to look earnestly
 Stair, a step
 Stear, a young bullock
 Steer, to guide a ship
 Stile, for passage
 Style, for writing
 Stood, did stand
 Stud, an embossment
 Straight, not crooked
 Strait, narrow
 Succour, help
 Sucker, a young twig
 Sue, to make suit
 Sew, with a needle
 Tail, the end
 Tale, a story

Tame, not wild
 Thame, a town
 Tare, weight allowed
 Tear, to rend in pieces
 Than, comparison
 Then, at that time
 There, in that place
 Their, of them
 Through, thorough
 Throw, to cast
 Throne, a seat of state
 Thrown, cast
 Tie, to make fast
 Toy, a play thing
 Tide, flux of the sea
 Ty'd, made fast
 Tile, for covering
 Toil, to take pains
 Time, when
 Thyme, a sweet herd
 To, unto
 Toe, of the foot
 Tow, to draw along
 Too, likewise
 Two, a couple
 Told, as a tale
 Toll'd, as a bell
 Tongs, for the fire
 Tongues, languages
 Towr, to hang in fight
 Tower, of defence
 Tuscan, order
 Tuskin, a great tooth
 Vacation, a ceasing of
 law-terms

Vocation, a calling	Waste, to spend
Veil, a covering	Waist, the middle
Veal, calf's flesh	Way, to walk in
Vale, a valley	Weigh, to poize
Vain, useles	Wey, forty bushels
Vane, to show the wind	Well, good
Vein, of the blood	Wheal, a pimple (sex
Valley, a dale	Weald, of Kent, and Sus-
Value, worth	Wield, to manage
Volley, of shot	Wen, a swelling
Vassal, a slave	When, at what time
Vessel, for use	Wet, watry
Vial, or phial, a glass	Whet, sharpen
Viol, for musick	What, which
Vice, ill habit	Wat. Walter
Vise, a screw	While, in the meantime
Voice, a sound	Wile, a trick
Ure, use	Whore, a lewd woman
Ewer, a bason	Woer, a suiter
Your, of you	Wight, an island
Use, practise	White, colour
Use, to be wont	Wist, knew
Ewes, sheep	Whist, silence
Wade, to go in water	Woe, misery
Weigh'd, in the balance	Who, which
Wail, to mourn	Wood, of trees
Whale, a sea-fish .	Wou'd, was willing
Wale, a mark of a whip	Yarn, woollen
Wain, to decrease	Earn, to get
Wean, a child	Yearn, to compassionate
Wait, to look for	Ye, yourselves
Weight, heaviness	Yea, yes
Ware, merchandize	Yew, a tree
Wear, to put on clothes	Ewe, a sheep
Were, was	You, yourself

TABLE II.

Words different in signification, by the addition of e Final.

B AB, Barbara	Demure, modest
Babe, a child	Din, noise
Bad, naught	Dine, eat a dinner
Bade, commanded	Divers, many
Ban, curse	Diverse, different
Bane, ruin	Fat, well looking
Bar, a hindrance	Fate, destiny
Bare, naked	Far, at a distance
Bath, a washing-place	Fare, entertainment
Bathe, to wash	Fin, of a fish
Bit, a small piece	Fine, brave
Bite, with the teeth	Fir, a tree
Breath, air	Fire, that burns
Breathe, to take air	Flam, a lie
Can, to be able	Flame, of fire
Cane, a staff	Gat, did get
Cap, for the head	Gate, a door
Cape, of a coat	Hast, thou hast
Chin, of the face	Haste, speed
Chine, the back bone	Hat, for the head
Cloth, linen or woollen	Hate, to abhor
Clothe, to cover with clothes	Her, she
Cub, a whelp	Here, in this place
Cube, a dye	Heroe, a woman's name
Cur, a dog	Hero, a brave man
Cure, to heal	Hop, with one foot
Dam, to stop water	Hope, to expect
Dame, a lady	Hug, to embrace
Demur, to delay	Huge, vastly big
	Kin, relations

Kine, the cows
 Kit, Christopher
 Kite, a bird
 Lad, a boy
 Lade, to take up water
 Loth, unwilling
 Lothe to dislike
 Mad, distracted
 Made, done
 Man, in stature
 Mane, of a horse
 Mar, to spoil
 Mare, a beast
 Mat. Matthew
 Mate, or companion
 Met, come together
 Mete, a measure
 Mop, to wash with
 Mope, turn fool
 Nod, with the head
 Node, a knot
 Not, no
 Note, observe
 On, upon
 One, unity
 Pat, seasonable
 Pate, the head
 Pin, to prick with
 Pine, to languish
 Plat, of ground
 Plate, a metal
 Plum, a fruit
 Plume, a feather
 Quit, to leave
 Quite, altogether

Rag, of cloth
 Rage, to be mad
 Rat, a sort of vermin
 Rate, a price
 Rid, to deliver
 Ride, on horseback
 Rip, to cut up
 Ripe, full grown
 Rob, to steal
 Robe, a long garment
 Rod, for the back
 Rode, did ride
 Rot, to consume
 Rote, by memory
 Scar, of a wound
 Scare, to affright
 Scrap, a bit
 Scrape, with a knife
 Sever, to put asunder
 Severe, cruel
 Sham, a falsehood
 Shame, disgrace
 Shin, bone of the leg
 Shine, to look bright
 Sin, against God
 Sine, in geometry
 Sing, to be merry
 Singe, to burn
 Sir, master
 Sire, father
 Sith, since
 Sithe, to mow
 Sooth, truth
 Soothe, to flatter
 Sop, of bread

Soap, to wash with
Spit, to throw out spittle
Spite, malice
Star, in the sky
Stare, to gaze
Strip, to uncover
Stripe, a blow
Them, those
Theme, a subject
Thin, of substance
Thine, of thee
Trip, to go nimbly
Tripe, the inwards of
 an ox
Tub, of water

Tube, a pipe
Tun, in weight
Tune, in music
Twin, one of two
Twine, to close about
Van, the front
Vane, a weather-cock
Us, we
Use, common practise
War, hostility
Ware, merchandise
Wast, hast been
Waste, to consume
Win, to get
Wine, to drink

COPIES and VERSES for Writing-Scholars.

ALPHABET I.

Directions for writing in single Copies.

ALL letters even at head and foot must stand.
Bear light your pen, and keep a steady hand.
~~Carefully mind to mend~~ in every line.
Down strokes are black, but upward strokes are fine.
Enlarge your writing, if it be too small.
Full in proportion make your letters all.
Game not in school-time, when you ought to write.
Hold in your elbow; sit fair to the light.
Join all your letters by a fine hair-stroke
Keep free from blots your piece and writing-book.
Learn the command of hand by frequent use.
Much practise doth to penmanship conduce.
Never deny the lower boys assistance.
Observe from word to word an equal distance.
Provide yourself of all things necessary.
Quarrel not in school, though others dare ye.
Rule your lines straight, and make them very fine.
Set stems of letters far above the line.
The tops above the stems, the tails below.
Use pounce to paper, if the ink go thro'. (mended.
View well your piece; compare how much you've
Wipe clean your pen, when all your task is ended.
Your spelling mind: write each word true and well.
Zealously strive your fellows to excel.

ALPHABET II.

Of Two-line Pieces.

AS you expect that men should deal by you,
So deal by them, and give each man his due.
Better it is to gain great reputation,
Than heap up wealth with trouble and vexation.
Constraint in all things makes the pleasure less;
Sweet is the love that comes with willingness.
Despair of nothing, that you would attain;
Unwearied diligence your point will gain,

Experience best is gain'd without much cost:
Read men and books, then practice what thou know'st.

Fortune may sometimes prove true virtue's foe,
But cannot work their utter overthrow.

Greatness in virtue only's understood:
None's truly great that is not truly good.

Honour's a god that none but fools adore;
The wise have nobler happiness in store.

If all mankind would live in mutual love,
This world would much resemble that above.

Kingdom's, like private persons, have their fate,
Sometimes in high, sometimes in low estate.

Let each man follow close his proper trade;
And all affairs will soon be better made.

Men's fancies vary strangely, like their faces:
What one commends, another man disgraces.

Number itself is at a loss to guess,
Th' endurance of our future happiness.

O! that the sons of men would once be wise,
And learn eternal happiness to prize!

Pray thou to God, that he may be inclin'd
To grant thee health of body and of mind.

Quarrelsome brawling, gaming, fuddling, shun;
Thrice happy they, that ne'er such courses run.

Remember time will come, when we must give
Account to God, how we on earth do live.

Some men get riches, yet are always poor:
Some get no riches, yet have all things store.

They that are proud, and other men disdain,
Do often meet with hate and scorn again.

Virtue is prais'd, but little practis'd by us:
So loose the age, that few are truly pious.

What's human life? a day, a race, a span,
A point, a bubble, froth: So vain is man.

Xenophilus did well in health abide
One hundred seven years, and then he dy'd.

Young men take pains, be brisk, and I'll engage,
Your youthful pains will pleasure yield in age.

Zaleucus made his laws so strict, that those
Who acted whoredom, both their eyes should lose.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

BY JOHN BURNET

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME THE FIRST

CHAP. I.

THE STATE OF THE KINGDOM

AT THE DEATH OF KING JAMES

THE FIRST

IN THE YEAR 1603

BY JOHN BURNET

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME THE FIRST

CHAP. I.

THE STATE OF THE KINGDOM

AT THE DEATH OF KING JAMES

THE FIRST

Round Hand

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

He that loveth pleasure shall
be a poor man. he that loveth
wine and oyl shall not be rich

German Text

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O

P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Speak not in the ears of
a fool for he will despise

Italian Hand

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLM
NOPQRSTUVWXYZ

*Riches are not forever & doth the
crown endure to every generation*

Engrossing

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMN
OPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMN
OPQRSTUVWXYZ

Running hand

*Fret not thy self because of evil men
neither be thou invidious
For sake the foolish and live and go in
the way of understanding*

Handwritten text, likely a title or header, possibly mentioning "The History of the County of..."

Handwritten text, possibly a date or a reference to a specific event or location.

Handwritten text, possibly a list or a series of entries, starting with "The first..."

Handwritten text, possibly a list or a series of entries, starting with "The second..."

ALPHABET III.

Four-line Pieces.

A Man that doth on riches set his mind,
 Strives to take hold on shadows and the wind.
 With food and raiment then contented be;
 Ask not for riches nor for poverty.

Balaam desires this mortal life to leave
 With comforts such as righteous men receive,
 A noble wish! but something's understood,
 To die like those, our life must first be good.

Crazy, weak mortal, tell me, why dost fear,
 To leave this lower earthly hemisphere?
 Where all delights and joys away do pass,
 Like thy effigies viewed in a glass.

During the time of life allotted me,
 Grant me, good God! my health and liberty
 I beg no more; if more thou'rt pleas'd to give,
 I'll thankfully the overplus receive.

Exonerate your mind of worldly cares;
 Spend each Lord's day in spiritual affairs:
 Such wretched souls as squander that away,
 Repent it sorely at their dying day.

Fear not their might, who only bodies kill,
 But on the soul can not effect their will:
 Fear that great God, can soul and body take,
 And cast them both into th' infernal lake.

Gay, dainty flowers go swiftly to decay:
 Poor wretched life's short portion flies away.
 We eat, we drink, we sleep; but lo, anon,
 Old age steals on us, never thought upon.

He that defers to learn from day to day,
 Doth on a river's bank expecting stay,
 Till that whole stream, which stops him, shall be gone,
 Which runs, and still for ever will run on.

If you desire to worship God aright,
 First in the morning pray and last at night:
 Crave for his blessing on your labours all,
 And in distress for his assistance call.

Knowledge of things mysterious and divine,
Illustriously in learned men doth shine:
But many truths are from us now conceal'd,
That in a future state shall be reveal'd.

Lord of this lower world frail man was made,
The creatures all to him their homage paid,
But when for sin God did him once condemn,
He's neither master of himself nor them.

Make much of precious time, while in your pow'r,
Be careful well to husband ev'ry hour;
For time will come when you shall fore lament
Th' unhappy minutes that you have mispent.

No tongue can speak, no pen can well express,
The punishments prepar'd for wickedness:
The quickest thoughts, by no means can conceive
What they shall suffer who ungodly live.

Observe the wicked and malicious man,
Projecting all the mischief that he can:
When common policy will not prevail,
He'll rather venture soul and all than fail.

Prithee, 'Tom Fool, why wilt thou meddling be,
In others business which concerns not thee?
For while thereon thou dost extend thy cares,
Thou dost at home neglect thy own affairs.

Questions may be propounded by a fool,
That no wise man can answer for his soul;
But he that would converse with men of sense,
Must lay aside such base impertinence.

Return the kindnesses that you receive,
As far as your ability gives leave:
Nothing is more unmannerly and rude,
Than that vile temper of ingratitude.

See, how the lilies flourish white and fair!
See, how the ravens fed from heaven are!
Then ne'er distrust thy God for cloth and bread,
Whilst lilies flourish, and the ravens feed.

The ant against cold winter wisely hoards
Provision, which the summer's wealth affords,
Reading a silent lesson to mankind,
That they in diligence be not behind.

Vain misers strive to heap up riches store,
And in the midst of plenty still are poor,
What senseless madness does their soul bewitch,
Thus poor to live, in hopes of dying rich!

What signifies it that you learning gain,
And unto Greek and Latin both attain;
If still you want true virtue of the mind,
The only ornament of all mankind?

Xerxes survey'd his mighty host with tears,
To think they'd die within a hundred years;
But by his own ill management we see,
They're all destroy'd, and dead, in less than three.

You'll mend your life to-morrow, still you cry,
In what far country does this Morrow ly;
It stays so long, 'tis fetch'd so far, I fear,
'Twill be both very old, and very dear.

Zaccheus, short of stature, fain would see
His Saviour pass, and climbs into a tree:
If we, by faith, would see this glorious King,
Our thoughts must mount on contemplation's wing.

Of Easter.

THE holy feast of Easter was injoin'd,
 To bring Christ's resurrection to our mind;
 Rise, then from sin, as he did from the grave,
 That by his merits he your souls may save.

On Whitsunday.

WHite robes were worn in ancient times (they say)
 And gave denomination to this day;
 But inward purity's required most,
 To make fit temples for the Holy Ghost.

Of Christmas.

AT the nativity of Christ our Lord,
 the angels did rejoice with one accord,
 Let Christians imitate them here on earth,
 And keep this feast with joy and civil mirth.

Of the Passion.

BEHOLD, ye wretched sons of mortal men,
 Your Saviour sweetening blood with very pain,
 Behold him seiz'd, maliciously abus'd,
 And of high crimes most slanderously accus'd;
 Let these reflections move you to repent,
 Because for you these things he underwent.

Of the Ascension.

THE Lord of life from death himself did raise,
 And frequently appear'd for forty days;
 Then from this earthly ball he did remove,
 To highest regions of the world above:
 Where he provides for those that serve him best,
 Most blessed mansions of eternal rest.

Of St. Peter.

S AINT Peter, in a fit of panic fear,
Disowns with oaths his Lord and Master dear;
All human resolutions are but frail,
Where grace omnipotent doth not prevail,
But whosoever falls thus unawares,
Must make amends, like him, with floods of tears.

Of Jonah.

T HIS prophet once was sent an embassy,
To preach repentance to great Nineveh;
But being disobedient, made his tomb
In the dark cavern of a fish's womb;
Till sore repenting at this reprimand,
The monstrous whale disgorg'd him safe on land.

On Judas.

PERFIDIOUS Judas was but Satan's tool,
In horrid treason to involve his soul;
The tempting silver did him little good,
Which he receiv'd in sale for harmless blood:
For rage, self-murder, black despair and grief,
Sunk him to hell, from whence there's no relief.

On Cain and Abel.

O Murdering Cain, accursed from the earth,
What wicked demon gave thy malice birth?
How art thou doom'd to wander here and there
In desperation, discontent, and fear?
Whilst righteous Abel, free from sordid vice,
Takes up his crown in endless paradise.

On Jerusalem.

VIEW but her ancient and her present state,
 No city e'er went through such various fate;
 Once for magnificence and wealth renown'd,
 And oft beset with judgment all around.
 Gentiles at first, then Jews possess'd her place,
 Christians came next, and last the Turkish race.

The Ten Commandments.

- I. **A**DORE no other gods but only me.
- II. Worship not God by any thing you see.
- III. Revere Jehovah's name. Swear not in vain.
- IV. Let sabbaths be a rest for beasts and men.
- V. Honour thy parents, to prolong thy days.
- VI. Thou shalt not kill, nor murd'ring quarrels raise.
- VII. Adult'ry shun; in chastity delight.
- VIII. Thou shalt not steal, nor take another's right.
- XI. In bearing witness never tell a lie.
- X. Covet not what may others damnify.

A Child's Prayer in the Morning.

Blessed be thy holy name, O gracious God! for the protection I have received from thy hand this night past, and for thy continual care and preservation of me hitherto. Be pleased to continue me still under thy watchful providence, that no evil may befall me this day. And grant me grace to avoid all temptations to sin, that I may do nothing that is contrary to thy most holy commandments; but that as I grow in years, so I may grow in good learning and grace, to the glory of thy heavenly Majesty, and the salvation of my immortal soul, through Jesus Christ our only Saviour and Redeemer. Amen.

A Child's Prayer in the Evening.

O Lord God Almighty, who by thy provident care, hast safely brought me to the conclusion of this day, I offer thee the tribute of my humblest thanks and praise for that and all other thy mercies from time to time conferred upon me. Be pleased, O gracious Father, to protect me this night from all harm, pardon the sins I have committed against thee this day, whither in thought, word, or deed; and blot out all the transgressions of my sinful life, through the blood of the holy Jesus. Endue me with thy heavenly grace, that I may live godly, righteously, and soberly, in this world. Bless my parents, my friends, my relations, and those that have the care of my education, that, by their prudent means, I may daily increase in learning, and good manners, as I advance in years, to the glory of thy divine Majesty, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. Amen.

Grace before Meat.

WE beseech thee, holy Father, to sanctify those thy creatures to the nourishment of our bodies, and to feed our souls with thy heavenly grace, unto eternal life, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Grace after Meat.

THanks be to thy holy name, O merciful Father, for this present refreshment of our bodies, for our daily bread, and for all thy mercies conferred upon us, from time to time, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen. *LAUS DEO.*

A P P E N D I X.

The P R E F A C E.

SEVERAL school-masters, that teach by this excellent book, composed by the late reverend Mr. Thomas Dyche, being of opinion, that it would be still more complete and useful, if the number of lessons were enlarged; especially, those in words of one syllable: to gratify these gentlemen, I have caused these following to be composed, which are now put apart by themselves, that the book may still be used as formerly, by such as like that best: And that this addition may be as beneficial, pleasing, and delightful, as possible, to the younger children, the lessons that are in words of one syllable only, are expressed both in prose and verse; and, to make it still more engaging, the measure of the verse is diversified, so that they may not only be used by the lesser boys, to read as lessons, but are also very proper for such as are able to write, to be transcribed as tasks for holidays, &c. For, as they consist of small easy words, both to spell and write, they will be less liable to make mistakes: for which reason, it is hoped, the novelty and variety will make them be approved by the masters, and pleasing to the scholars, inasmuch as they are composed in the most plain and easy style, and so more accommodated to the tender capacities of those for whose immediate use they are design'd, than if they were adorned with the rethorical ornaments of the politer poetry, which the compass of words, such compositions are restrained to, will not admit of.

Among the other lessons may be found a collection of some in a superior taste; so that upon the whole it is hoped they will be acceptable to all sorts.

The Editor.

Additional LESSONS.

Consisting of Words of One Syllable, both in Prose and Verse.

1.

IF you have done a fault, and are beat for it, take care to do so no more; for it is a bad sign when a boy is whipt twice for the same crime.

The same in Verse.

If you a fault have done, for which you're chid,
Take care to mend, and do what you are bid;
For it looks ill, if twice for the same crime,
You're whipp'd or beat in a small space of time.

2.

God is that to the soul, which the sun is to the world, both light and heat.

As the sun's beams the world doth warm and light;
So God men's souls keep safe, by his great might.

We all know the state we are now in, but who knows what it shall be some time hence?

The state we now are in we know, but who
Can tell what want or wealth may drive us to?

3.

Let him that thinks he now stands safe, take care lest he fall, and so get hurt.

Be not too sure, tho' safe you now do stand,
Take care and watch, lest harm be near at hand.

I will love all men for the sake of God that made them, and of Christ who died to save them.

My love to all men shall be spread and known,
'Cause God hath made, and Christ did for them groan.

K

4.

He that hath God for his friend, shall have all things that he can want, both in this world, and in the world to come.

He whose good deeds have here made God his friend,
Shall feel no want when time is at an end.

They that will swear will lie; and too oft they that will lie will steal; and they that will do all these bad things, what is it they will not do? So that you must take care not to swear, lest that bring you to tell lies; nor to lie, lest that bring you to take those things that are not your own, for which you may die with shame in this world, and live in pain in the next.

They whose loose lips will swear, you soon will see,
As glib in lies, and hands in theft will be,
Guard well your lips, and do not swear nor lie,
Lest thus made bad you steal, and for it die
With shame, when it will be too late to cry.

}

5.

As there is a time to laugh, sport, and be glad in, and to use the good things we now have: so there is a time to mourn, grieve, and cry in, for our past faults, and the crimes we now do.

As we in joy and sport some time may spend,
To use those good things God to us doth lend;
So for past faults we must be sad and mourn;
And from what's bad now with a true heart turn.

6.

This world is like the sea, our life is the ship in which we pass through to the grave. Now, since the things of this world are not born with us, nor die with us, and we must go out of it, and leave them, why should we be so fond of them?

This world is like the sea, in which we're tofs'd
By winds and storms, till life itself is lost.
What's in't we use, while here we stay, till death
Calls for us home, and takes from us our breath.
Then why should we, who find and leave them here,
Prize them so much, and to part with them fear?

7.

The wretched Miser makes wealth his whole aim,
 strives day and night to get it, and sells his ease, his
 health and his soul, to make it more; and racks his
 brains, and starves his flesh, to get what he dares not
 use: And thus he goes on, till old age brings him to
 his grave, where the worms scarce find flesh to make
 a meal of.

Old Gripe doth think that blefs is made of gold,
 For this his ease, for this his health is sold.
 By day and night, the wretch heaps up in store,
 Bags still on bags, and still wants more and more;
 Till old and weak, and quite worn out he falls
 A prize scarce fit for worms, when death him calls.

The Master's Advice to his Scholars.

IF well thou art, rise soon each day:
 First praise thy God, then to him pray;
 Then wash thy hands and face both fair,
 And brush thy clothes, and comb thy hair;
 Then come to school thus clean and neat,
 And as you come, if you should meet
 Some boys at play, don't waste your time
 As they do, for it is a crime;
 But leave them, and come straight to school,
 When there, sit still, be not a fool,
 To talk and play, but mind your task;
 Which if too hard, for help oft ask:
 So shall you with much ease soon spell,
 Next read, then write both swift and well,
 And thus by steps mount up in skill
 In words, and the use of the quill:
 But if you do not act your part,
 'Till be too much for skill or art
 To make you learn, and full as vain,
 As if you sought for plumes in rain,
 Then, pray, be wise, and spend each day
 To learn your book, and not in play.

The Crow and the Jug, in Prose.

A Crow that was dry, sought where to quench her thirst, and at last found a Jug with some drink in it; but the neck was so long and strait, that she could not get her head in; then she thinks with herself what to do, and at last, says she, if I do but fill the Jug with stones, the drink will then rise up to the brim; so to work she goes and puts in stones, till the drink rose up to the top, and then she drank her fill, and so quench'd her thirst.

The MORAL.

Wit oft does that with ease, which bare strength can't bring to pass at all.

The same in Verse.

A Crow that was dry, took much pains for some drink,
 And at last found some in a Jug;
 But the neck was so strait, she was stopp'd at the brink,
 And so could none out of it lug.
 Says the Crow, since 'tis thus, that your drink I may sip,
 I'll fill you with stones to the brim;
 And so quench my thirst, as it flows o'er the tip,
 And makes all the earth round it swim.

The MORAL.

*Thus by due thought—that which bare strength can't do,
 With ease is wrought—as here the Crow doth shew.*

The Boy and Goose that laid Golden Eggs.

A Boy once had a Goose, that laid eggs of gold day by day, which so puff'd him up with pride, that thinks he, I will not wait so long for the wealth that is in my Goose, as she will take to lay all the gold

eggs that are in her; but I would grow rich at once: and so he kill'd her, and ripp'd her up; but to his great loss, found he took the wrong way to come at the gold he aim'd at; for, when the Goose was dead, he found only some seeds, from which more eggs might have been breed, which, for want of life and warmth in the Goose, died with her.

The M O R A L.

They who are in too much haste to be rich, oft lose the good state they are now in, and with it their peace of mind, health, and life.

The same in Verse.

A Goose for some time laid a boy eggs of gold,
Which made the fool think, if he kill'd her,
At once he should have more than all he had sold,
And so be made rich with what fill'd her;
So puff'd with these thoughts, straight his Goose he doth kill,
And with speed he rips up her womb,
But soon found to his cost, with her blood he did spill,
All the eggs that from her should come.

The M O R A L.

*Thus they who wrong ways take to come at wealth,
Oft lose their aim, their peace, their time, and health.*

The Frog and the Ox, in Prose.

A Frog puff'd up with pride, strove to swell herself, till she was as big as a fat ox that fed in the same field with her; but her son who saw her at work, prayed her to leave off and try no more, for what she aim'd at was not to be done, though she should swell herself till she burst: but the old one would not cease; but strains and swells till she burst, and so was kill'd.

The MORAL.

It is best to keep the mean both in our acts and aims, and not to spend our time in those things that are too hard and too high for us : for those, who will not walk in the known road, oft lose themselves in the search of new paths.

The same in Verse.

As a frog saw an Ox eat grass in the mead,
Says, I'm sure, I'm as big as you that there feed;
So she struts, and she strains, and she swells her lank sides,
And with the fond whim, herself she much prides.
But her son, who look'd on, and saw 'twas in vain,
Prays her to leave off, and no more at it strain;
And says my dear mam, if you try till you burst,
You'll just be as near as you was at the first:
But she would not hear, but with might still went on,
Till herself she quite split, and so all was done.

The MORAL.

*Out of thy sphere, strive not thyself to lift:
But rest well pleas'd with that which is God's gift.*

The Wolf and Crane, in Prose.

A Wolf that had kill'd a Lamb, eat him with haste, and so had a bone stuck in his throat, which he could by no means get out: He prays a Crane to put her long neck down his throat, and with her bill pull up the bone that stuck by the way, for which he said, he would give her a great gift: The Crane did the work, and ask'd for her hire: To whom the Wolf said, Be-gone, and think yourself well off, that I did not bite off your head.

The MORAL.

*There are some men so bad, that they think they do well,
if they do not all the hurt they can.*

The same in Verse.

A Wolf met a Lamb, which with speed he did kill,
That his flesh he might eat, and his blood he might swill;
But as he made haste, a bone stuck in its way,
Which he to get rid of, the Cran's help did pray:
And told her, she should have great gifts for her pains:
To work straight she goes, and with tugs and with strains,
In her bill, she brings up the bone from his throat;
Then ask'd for her pay; says the Wolf not a groat;
Be glad that you live, and still keep your vile head:
Be gone from my sight, or I'll soon strike you dead.

The MORAL.

*Some men there are so vile, they think all's well,
If they don't death for life to all men sell.*

The Ass, the Ape, and the Mole in Prose.

THE Ass found fault that he had no horns, and
the Ape that he had no tail; hold your peace
says the mole, and say no more, for you are both blest'd
with eyes, which I am not.

The MORAL.

*Most men think their own state the worst; but if they
would but look on the case of those near them, they would
find good cause to praise God for what they have.*

The same in Verse.

Says an Aſs to an Ape, I want horns on my head,
 And I want a tail, ſays the Ape;
 Hold your peace, ſays the Mole, ſince you've eyes in your head,
 To ſee how all harms you may 'ſcape.

The MORAL.

*We're apt to think the gifts we have but ſmall,
 Which makes us ſtill for more and more to call:
 But if we'd look on thoſe that near us ſtand,
 We then ſhould think that we have the right hand.*

The Mouſe, the Frog, and the Kite, in Proſe.

A Mouſe wag'd war with a Frog; they fought
 for the range of the whole ſen. But tho' the
 Frog had more ſtrength, and could leap from the
 Mouſe; yet the Mouſe, by craft, was too much for
 the Frog, for he lay hid, and ſo ſeiz'd the Frog
 when ſhe did not think of it. This made the Frog
 cry out ſhe was us'd ill, and dar'd the Mouſe to a fair
 fight, which the Mouſe did yield to; ſo both took ruſh
 ſpears to tilt with, and while they were in cloſe and
 fierce fight, a Kite flew down and took them both up,
 and tore and eat them.

The MORAL.

*Some men are ſo proud, that if they can't make all bow to
 them, they can't be at eaſe, till they bring ſhame and wo on
 themſelves.*

The ſame in Verſe.

As a Mouſe and a Frog was each proud of his might,
 And ſo for the range of the ſen did oft fight,
 The Mouſe us'd her wit, and ſeiz'd the poor Frog,
 When ſhe thought no one near, and baſk'd on a log:

At this she cries out, dares the Mouse to the field,
 And there by fair fight, try which of them must yield.
 They arm, and with wrath each strove hard for the day,
 Which a Kite, that was out to seek for her prey,
 Soon saw, and flies down, and strait seiz'd the stout foes,
 And in her clos'd claws she up with them goes,
 And so put an end to their words and their blows.

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The MORAL.

*Thus some men are so bent their pride to please,
 That they a prey are made with speed and ease.*

The Old Man that called for Death.

A Poor old Man that was forc'd to go to the wood
 to fetch home sticks, to make a fire to dress his
 food, and warm himself, tired with his load, threw it
 off his back; and call'd out to Death to come and ease
 him: the grim King came armed with his dart and
 scythe, and ask'd him what he call'd him for: at which
 the old Man says, in a fright, I want you to help me
 up with my load, that I may make haste home while it
 is day, lest in the dark I should miss the path, and
 so lose my way, and be forc'd to ly in the cold all
 night.

The MORAL.

*We are all apt to wish for death, but are soon glad to
 get rid of him, if we see or think him near us.*

The same in Verse.

I.

A poor old Man went to a wood
 To get a bunch of boughs,
 To make a fire to dress his food;
 Which done he sighs and vows.

2.

So full of pain his life was now,
That Death would give him ease;
At which Death came, and ask'd him how
It was he could him please?

3.

The old Man in a fright, says straight
Lift up my load that I
May get home ere it be too late,
Or else here I must ly.

The MORAL.

*Thus most men call for help from Death, but hate
To part with life, though they're in a bad state.*

The Child, the Nurse, and the Wolf, in Prose.

A Cross Child made his Nurse so mad, that, to fright him, she bawl'd out, and said, that she would give him to the Wolf if he did not cease his noise. At the same time a Wolf that was on the hunt, came by and heard her; so staid at the door in hopes of a meal; but in some time the Child was still, and went to sleep, and the Nurse set herself to work, to put her house, and her things to rights. And the Wolf watch'd so long, that his maw call'd out loud for food; so that he could not stay, but with grief he left the house, and said, he had been made to hope for food, but had not got it, nor was like to have it.

The MORAL.

Be not too apt to trust those who talk much, for they oft say those things they can't or will not do.

The same in Verse.

As a wolf went his rounds to seek for his prey,
 He pass'd by a door, where he heard a nurse say,
 To a child that was cross, I'll call the wolf in,
 Who'll soon stop your noise, and strip off your skin;
 The child went to sleep, and to work went the nurse,
 And left the starv'd wolf at his hard fate to curse,
 For the loss of his time, and his prey, which was worse. }

The MORAL.

*Trust not to those who love to talk and say,
 Much more than they can do, by night or day.*

Lessons in Words of One and Two Syllables.

DO noth-ing that may just-ly give of-fence
 to a-ny bo-dy, by the ne-glect of a-ny
 du-ty; such as the seek-ing your ease in God's
 house by a la-zy loll-ing, or ga-zing a-bout you,
 or a frequent change of po-sture: but let your
 ge-sture there be mo-dest, grave, and de-cent:
 In your dis-course use nei-ther the name of God
 nor the de-vil, vain-ly, or of-ten: in your com-
 mon life, let vir-tue and rea-son go-vern all
 your thoughts, words, and deeds.

The truly good and great.

They're on-ly great, whom no base mo-tive rules,
 Who owe no glo-ry to the breath of fools:
 Friends to true me-rit, to their coun-try dear;
 To o-thers kind, but to them-selves se-vere:
 Qui-et in suff'ring, with their lot content:
 And care-ful to im-prove the ta-lents lent:
 Good with-out pride; tho' hum-ble, yet not mean,
 In dan-ger fear-less, and in death se-rene.

A Child is a man in a small let-ter, yet the best co-py of A-dam be-fore he ta-sted the ap-ple: He is na-ture's pic-ture fresh drawn, which time, and much hand-ling de-fa-ces. His soul is like white pa-per with-out blots, which the cu-stoms of the world of-ten rend-er a blur-red note-book. He is tru-ly hap-py, be-cause he knows no e-vil. Na-ture and his par-ents both dan-dle him, and 'tice him on with a bait of su-gar to a draught of worm-wood. He is the good man's co-py, and the old man's fate; the one fol-lows his pure-ness, and the other falls in-to his weak-ness

Lessons in Words of One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, and Seven Syllables.

P S A L M CL.

PRAISE the Lord en-thron'd on high,
 Praise him in his sanc-ti-ty:
 Praise him for his migh-ty deeds,
 Praise him who in pow-er ex-ceeds:
 Praise with trum-pets, pierce the skies,
 Praise with harps and psal-te-ries:
 Praise with tim brels, or-gans, flutes,
 Praise with vi-o-lins, and lutes,
 Praise with sil-ver cym-bals sing,
 Praise on those which loud-ly ring:
 An-gels, all of hu-man birth,
 Praise the Lord of hea'ven and earth.

E-VER since the world has been form'd in-to so-ci-e-ties, na-ti-ons, and king-doms, the same things have al-ways been car-ried on, some mar-ry-ing, some bring-ing up chil-dren with great love, care, and ten-der-ness; o-thers ne-gli-gent of what be-came of them; some sick,

some dy-ing, some fight-ing, some feast-ing, some mer-CHAN-di-sing, others til-ling the ground: some flat-ter-ing, some boast-ing, some sus-pect-ing, some un-der-min-ing, some wish-ing for death, some fret-ing and mur-mer-ing at their pre-sent e-state, some hoard-ing up mo-ney, some seek-ing for the pre-fer-ment of ma-gi-stracies, and some ea-ger-ly pur-su-ing af-ter king-doms; some o-ver-joy'd, others de-spair-ing, some burn-ing with the strong and ea-ger pur-suit of lust, o-thers of co-vet-ous-ness, &c.

Of the Seven Wonders of the World.

THE most au-then-tic ac-counts, and not-ed hi-sto-ri-ans a-mong the an-ci-ents, speak with the great-est ap-plause of the se-ven things, or pla-ces fol-low-ing, as be-ing by them es-teem-ed the most fa-mous, ei-ther for the vast-ness of their fa-bric, or cu-ri-o-si-ty of their work-man-ship. First, The py-ra-mids of E-gypt, sup-po-sed to be built by the chil-dren of Is-ra-el while in bon-dage, for se-pul-chres for the kings of E-gypt. Se-cond-ly, The tow-er of Pha-ros, built by Pto-lo-mey king of E-gypt. Third-ly, The walls round the ci-ty of Ba-by-lon, built, as some sup-pose, by Se-mi-ra-mis, or, as o-thers say, by Ne-bu-chad-nez-zar; with large bricks ce-ment-ed with bi-tu-men, eigh-ty se-ven feet thick, three hun-dred and fif-ty feet high, and four hun-dred and eigh-ty fur-longs, or six-ty miles in cir-cum-ference. Fourth-ly, The temple of Di-a-na at E-phe-sus, which was beau-ti-fi-ed with one hun-dred and twen-ty seven pil-lars of the most

cu-ri-ous Pa-ri-an mar-ble. Fifth-ly, The tomb of Mau-so-lus, king of Ca-ri-a, built for him by his queen Ar-te-mi-fi-a. Sixth-ly, The Co-lof-sus at Rhodes, which was the i-mage of A-pol-lo, cast in brass, so large, that the legs stood on the shore, on each side the ri-ver that went up to the ci-ty, and so high, that ships pass'd with full sails be-twixt its legs; it was the work-man-ship of one Cha-res, the dis-ci-ple of Ly-sip-pus, who spent twelve years in making it. After it had stood one thou-sand, three hun-dred and six-ty years; it was thrown down by an earth-quake; it was one hun-dred, twen-ty and six feet high, and e-ve-ry way so large, that few peo-ple could fa-thom its thumb. When the Sa-ra-cens took the i-land, the sta-tue was found ly-ing a-long the ground, which they sold to a Jew, who broke it to pie-ces, and load-ed nine hun-dred ca-mels with the brass. Se-venth-ly, ac-cor-ding to some, the pa-lace of Cy-rus, which was said to be ce-men-ted with gold: but o-thers say that the am-phi-the-a-tre of Ves-pa-fi-an at Rome far ex-cel-led it.

PA-RENTS, mas-ters, and mis-tres-ses, are too of-ten par-ti-al, in be-stow-ing their fa-vours upon those who least de-serve them; and this fa-mi-li-a-ri-ty fre-quent-ly pro-du-ces ve-ry ill ef-fects, by giv-ing the su-pe-ri-o-ri-ty to those whose in-ca-pa-ci-ty, or worth-lef-f-ness, ren-ders them whol-ly un-fit and un-de-ser-ving of it; yet such is the stu-pi-di-ty of some, and the in-sen-si-bi-li-ty of o-thers, that they are blind to the in-de-fa-ti-ga-ble pains, and un-wea-ri-ed di-li-gence of their most du-te-ous chil-dren,

and ob-se-que-ous servants; they are deaf to all con-fi-de-ra-ti-on; and tho' un-ques-ti-on-a-ble proofs of con-sci-en-ti-ous-ly, and ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly, per-for-ming their se-ve-ral charges are con-ti-nu-al-ly gi-ven, no in-flu-ence is up-on their minds; nor re-gard had to their me-rits, while the fa-vour-ite is ce-re-mo-ni-ous-ly in-dul-ged by a par-ti-ci-pa-ti-on, and con-ti-nu-a-ti-on, of all marks of kind-ness, ten-der-ness, and re-spect, which he ve-ry com-mon-ly re-pays with as great a de-gree of ir-re-gu-la-ri-ty and dis-o-be-di-ence, as it was un-rea-so-na-bly be-stow'd upon him; and though this is no vin-di-ca-ti-on of his un-na-tu-ral com-me-mo-ra-ti-on of the ma-n-y ex-tra-or-di-na-ry kind-nesses, un-de-serv-ed-ly heap-ed upon him, yet it is a ve-ry just re-tri-bu-ti-on, for the no-to-ri-ous par-ti-a-li-ty of the be-stow-er, whom e-ven ma-n-y acts of su-per-e-ro-ga-ti-on could not mould in-to a re-con-ci-li-a-ti-on to the me-ri-ts of a-no-ther's just de-serve. ~~Let~~ this con-fi-de-ra-ti-on be such a hu-mi-li-a-ti-on, as to pro-duce a dis-con-ti-nu-a-ti-on of so un-war-rant-a-ble a be-ha-vi-our.

HUN-GER makes a man un-ea-sy, pee-vish, and pas-si-o-nate, to the last de-gree of un-rea-son-a-ble-ness, and so quar-rel-some, that he is rea-dy to fight with a fea-ther, and be an-gry at the sun-shine; he is dis-turb-ed at a fly's of-fer-ing to kiss his hand, for fear he should rob him of his vic-tu-als. Till this is sa-tis-fi-ed, there is an en-tire ex-co-mu-ni-ca-ti-on, and dis-con-ti-nu-a-ti-on of all plea-sant-try and good hu-mour: No ra-ti-o-ci-na-ti-on can ap-

pease him, though couch'd in the strong-est terms, and clear-est de-mon-strations. At church the ser-mon is too long, and the pray-ers and thank-giv-ings have no o-ther ef-fect up-on his crav-ing maw, than to make him ir-re-li-gi-ous: its force is so great, re-frac-to-ry, and ob-sti-nate, that it hear-kens to no ar-gu-ments of ho-nour or o-bli-ga-tion, nor ad-mits of a-ny ca-pi-tu-la-tions of health, in-te-rest, or au-tho-ri-ty, and on-ly feeds its own fancy of sa-tis-fac-tion and se-cu-ri-ty from a full bel-ly, which makes a re-con-ci-li-a-tion with much ease and plea-sure. The u-ni-ver-sa-li-ty of hun-ger is so well known, that all crea-tures make a re-ca-pi-tu-la-tion of their mi-se-ries when un-der its ty-ran-ny; which is so great, that the de-vil took that op-por-tu-ni-ty to tempt Christ him-self, by re-quest-ing him to make a trans-fi-gu-ra-tion of the stones in-to bread, think-ing it too great for his pow-er to

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